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The Wainwright Star

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BIG PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION SET FOR THURSDAY, JULY 29 AT WAINWRIGHT

Red Letter Day Arrangement Being Pushed Ahead

Special Trains and Excursion Rates

Unless the plans being formulated mis-carry, and it is not conceivable that plans in the hands of such capable committees, will do so, or Jupiter Pluvius steps in, the Patriotic Celebration this year will be indeed a red-letter day in the era of Wainwright's existence.

The celebration commitee, which consists of probably the aggregation of business men obtainable, is working hard to achieve this result, and they are sure being supported in the greatest possible manner by the subscription lists which already total nearly $700.

The program of the day will include such attractions as trap shooting, horse racing, baseball, athletic events, etc., and the proceedings are to be enlivened during the day by both the Town Band and the Edgerton Band.

In the evening a big dance is being arranged for in the Elite Theatre as well as special feature reels of pictures, and taken all in all there should not prove a dull moment from the time the trap shooting starts in the morning until the last weary celebrator wends his tired way homeward.

Word has been received from the surrounding towns that large numbers are arranging to be here, and with the special trains and a half-fare excursion rate for this trip the incentive is stronger still.

Provision will be made for feeding and refreshing the hungry, and rest rooms prepared, and with the vim imparted by the strenous working of the different committees, we repeat, that given fine weather the Patriotic celebration to be held here on June 29th must prove a decided success.

Mrs Louis Boillette left hurriedly for Edmonton on Monday upon receiving the sad news that her father was dying from cancer. We extend our sympathies.

While the storm was at its height on Saturday evening, what might have proved a serious conflagration was only narrowly averted by prompt action on the part of the town constable, when the stove-pipes at the home of Mrs McMillan on Second avenue were in an overheated state.

MR JOHN FOSTER PASSES AWAY AT RIPE OLD AGE

It is our duty this week to chronicle the passing away on Sunday morning last of Mr John Foster, at the age of 74 years. The deceased who was born in Ontario, came west from the Algoma district, in 1914, and homesteaded about ten miles from town.

Last fall the family moved into town and since that time Mr Foster has been ailing with heart trouble, which was finally the immediate cause of death. Among those who are left to mourn their loss are the widow and nine children, and we join with the many friends of the family in extending our heartfelt sympathies to them in their bereavement.

The funeral services were conducted at the Methodist church, to which denomination the deceased was a faithful adherent, on Monday afternoon, the sacred edifice, which was tastefully draped for the occasion, being well filled with large numbers of sympathisers and townsmen. The Rev R. Swenerton, the pastor, assisted by the Rev H. Assiter conducting the last rites.

The local L.O.L. also assembled in a body to pay respect to to the remains of their late brother, and conducted the portion of the service at the graveside peculiar to their organisation.

The pall-bearers were Messrs Armstrong, Bowerman, Gregory, Isteed, Ross, and Mills and the arrangements were in the hands of Small Bros.

IRMA BOY WRITES HOME TO PARENTS

Still another epistle reaches this district from the Old Country this time from the pen of Lance - Corpl. R. Wilbraham, of Irma. After describing his journey over, the writer states that he is at present in the South of England, and that the G. T. P. contingent is in the same vicinity.

Another brother of the lance corporal has now donned the uniform, having joined the 196th Battalion at Winnipeg, this making in all four sons whom Mr G. Wilbraham, of Irma, has serving King and country, in addition to a son-in-law and a brother in England who is a reservist. All honor to the whole bunch of them, and "may their shadows never grow less."

RECEIVES EARLDOM AT THE AGE OF SEVENTY YEARS

The successor to Earl Kitchener's title is his eldest brother, Colonel Elliott Chevalier Kitchener, who, notwithstanding the fact that he is nearly 70 years old, has been serving in the southwest African campaign. He is now on his way home.

Col. Kitchener formerly commanded the West Indian Depot He was mentioned in the dispatches for his services in Burmah in 1891, and in the same year again received official commendation for his services as chief transport officer of the Manipur expedition. He was born October 5, 1846.

The second heir is Col. Kitchener's son, Commander Henry Franklin Chevalier Kitchener, R.N., born in 1878.

Kitchener had two sisters in America, Lady Gillespie, of San Diego, Cal,. and Mrs Keith, widow of Lieut. Col Keith, of the King's Guards, whose home is in Victoria, B.C., but who is probably now in California.

Mrs G. H. Beaudry will not be receiving on Thursday nor again this season.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

PRIVATE E. F. MOTT

Telegraphic dispatches on Monday last gave the news that Pte. Frank Mott had been reported as dangerously wounded in action "somewhere in France." While extending our sympathies at this misfortune, we express hopes for his speedy recovery.

Another local name in the casuality list also was Trooper W. T. Steele, of Clarke Manor, who while with the 3rd C. M. R.'s was dangerously wounded in action.

The following letter has been received by Alex. Nesbitt, of town, from Pte. E. F. Mott, who is "doing his bit" in Europe:—

Belgium May 21st. 1916

Dear Alex,

There are lots of happenings here that would no doubt be of interest to you but we have become so accustomed to things in general that everything seems commonplace, even a heavy bombardment is such a usual occurence that it doesn't create a great deal of excitement any more. We have been in some hot places during the last three months but have always come through them.

I get wishing sometimes that the war was over but I must admit that the end doesn't look very near, both armies are so strongly entrenched and the system for bringing up reinforments to any threatened position is so perfected together with modern guns and an unlimited supply of ammunition makes an advance on a large scale an utter impossibility. Even in a small engagement, the attacking party is always a very heavy loser so I believe it will be a long drawn out war

I have some great times now and then prowling around "No Man's Land" at night, it is interesting and a little exciting at times keeping watch of Fritz and seeing that he doesn't encroach on Canadian soil.

So far Elmer Jackson and Gordon Newport are the only Wainwright boys that have been seriously hurt. Jones got shook up some the last bombarment we had, but he is back in the outfit again, Norman Cook and Bob Hunter are busy these days instructing classes in the use of the machine guns. Geo. Harper has quit the signaling section and is driving the medical cart. He has a mule which he calls "Maud" and you would think he was a genuine Mossourian to see him driving down the line.

E. F. Mott.

Mrs L. P. Lally leaves tomorrow for a holiday trip to Banff.

Wedding bells were ringing at the Presbyterian manse on Monday morning last when the pastor performed the nuptial tie between Miss Florence C. MacGilvery and Elessie LeRoy Singer, both of Buffalo View. Bud Simmerman and Mrs Murphy were witnesses.

SEVEREST STORM OF THIS SEASON VISITS THE TOWN

On Saturday last what was probably the severest storm experienced in years visited town and several of our citizens are bemoaning the fact.

At one time the wind velocity reached over sixty miles per hour, and it was during the height of the gale which was accompanied by sheets of rain that several roofs on smaller buildings were partially torn off.

The roofing on the Elite Theatre stood the test until very late Saturday night or early Sunday morning, but by daylight it was in such shape that workmen had to attend to it at once to save the whole from becoming a wreck. Several windows were blown in also, and Monday's pleasant weather was sure a big relief from the continual 51-hour storm.

CENSUS TAKING NOW IN PROGRESS IN DISTRICT

The quinquennial census taking of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta is now under way, the census commissioners having appointed enumerators some days ago. The older provinces of Canada have only a decennial census but in accordance with the Autonomy Acts the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan enjoy a count every five years. This is due to the rapid changes in population which have taken place in Western Canada. The provincial subisidy on the basis of population is fixed by this census and it therefore becomes an important matter to the provincial exchequer.

Mr Orlando Bush has been census commissioner for Northern Alberta, and he recently visited Wainwright and appointed census takers for the adjacent territory.

COMPETITIONS IN SHEEP WOOL AT EXHIBITION

War has brought about a demand for wool whichis unprecedented in history, and has given a stimulus to the sheep breeding and wool growing industry throughout the world. In order to encourage Alberta to do its bit towards providing for the needs of the soldiers by producing the best quantity of wool, the Edmonton Exhibition Association has arranged three competitions for the summer exhibition, July 10th-15th, for the best fleece of long wool, the best fleece of medium wool, and the best fleece of fine wool, with three generous prizes in each competition. Complete fleeces in the greese alone will be accepted.

Exhibitors must be residents of Alberta. Manufacturers and dealers are excluded from this competitions which is for sheep-breeders alone. Arrangements will be made to dispose by auction of all fleeces not reserved by the exhibitors, at the close of the fair.

District Court will be held here on June 21st, when Judge Taylor will hear arguments in several debt cases.

HOLMSTEAD SCHOOL REPORT

The following is the report of the Holmstead S. D 1816 for the month of May:—

Perfect attendance:—

Louise and Rob Patterson, Grace and May Stouffer, Ralph Docksteader. Those obtaining over 75 p. c. Grade I., Douglas Jackson, Harry Stouffer.

Grade IV. Rob Patterson, May Stouffer. Grade V. Louise and Eddie Patterson. Grade VI. Lexie Morrison. Grade VII Minnie White, Una Carl, Ralph Docksteader. Gd. VIII. Grace and Clayton Stouffer.

Miss B. E. Simpson, teache

TOFIELD MAN WRITES PRIZE WINNING LETTER

The following letter written by J. Brown, of Tofield, gained the first prize in the recent contest put on by the Woodland Dairy of Edmonton, for the "Finest class of Cow for the Farmer:"

Dear Sirs:—The cow that I should like for my farm would be one from a Shorthorn milking strain, as then I should hope to get each year a good calf, that would either grow into a profitable steer or, if a heifer, into a good milch cow. I should like to know if her sire came from a milking strain. Her general appearance should be smart, active and vigorous looking, in no way vicious or irritable. The points I should look for, a somewhat long face, broad forehead, large, full, mild and bright eyes medium ears, large mouth and nostrils, thin neck where it joins the head, good deep chest, broad back, well sprung ribs giving a large barrel, a long thin tail ending in a switch of fine silky hair, short legs, with straight shanks. Large deep wide udder firmly attached, coming well up behind and well forward in front quarters free from any fleshiness, large teats evenly placed, large, crooked and branching milk veins, milk wells large and numerous; skin should be loose and have an elastic feel about it, coat soft and mossy.—

W. B. MOFFAT

After a service of over five years as manager of The Wood-Wainwright Company, who are holders of two of the largest farming interests in the West, Mr W. B. Moffatt has decided that he is entitled to a change, and to gain such he is resigning his position. He will leave for Edmonton this week, there to spend the earlier part of his holiday, after which he will in all probability travel for a period.

ERNIE PARSONS LAYS DOWN LIFE FOR EMPIRE

News was received in town on Saturday morning last that Corpl E. Parsons had laid down his life in the cause of Empire while fighting in the trenches.

The deceased, who was only 22 years of age, enlisted with the 2nd University company of the Princess Pats, putting aside his Varsity career of four years studying law. He left Edmonton in May, 1915, and was sent to France in October of last year. He leaves kin at Clara street, Edmonton, and in addition a sister of this brave lad is Miss B. Parsons, of town, to whom the sympathies of her many friends will go out in the loss she has sustained.

The funeral of little Baby Stockwell took place on Monday morning at the Wainwrigth cemetery.

METHODISTS HOLD BIG CONFERENCE AT LETHBRIDGE

The final draft of stations has now been drawn up by the stationing committee at the annual conference of the Methodist church which was held at Lethbridge, and gives the following ministers for the Wainwright district. Where more than one name appears at a particular place, the first named will be in charge of the station, and the others are attaches:—

Wainwright—R.K.Swenerton
T. W. Bateman,
Edgerton— S. Pike,
Irma—P. Halstead.
Jarrow—W. J. Day,
Phillips—J. W. W.
Viking—W. G. Shaw,
Holden—T. J. S.
Tofield—T. A. Bowen,
Roundhill—T. N. H.

In addition to the above, the following are also allotted to this district J. W. Smiley, W. Sykes, and W. E. Ferguson.

GERMANY HAS EXCEEDINGLY SHORT MEMORY

Germany's official memory is exceedingly short; already in the fervor of her protests against the hardships imposed on non-combatants by English food blockade, she forgets that when Paris was beseiged in 1870-1871 the weekly death rate in that beleaguered city was nearly 5,000 (civilians only), as against a normal rate of 800 weekly. It is nearly impossible to find alive in France now, a person born in Paris during the seige, because the hapless infants that entered the world at that time were so weak and so poorly provided for that most of them died. When Germany agreed, late in 1870, to an armstice as a preliminary to peace negotiations, she flatly refused to permit small amounts of food to enter Paris daily for current consumption of civilians. And in the whole 132 days of the siege, not one attack was made on the French lines.—starvation was their best weapon.

Keep your eye open for the Board of Trade luncheon, and show your appreciation of the work being accomplished by attending this function. Further announcement later.

SUMMER SHOW AT EDMONTON TO BE BEST YET

Prize List Shows Generous Awards to be Distributed

Progress is the watchword of the Edmonton Exhibition Association, and, the prize list for the Exhibition of 1916, which takes place on July 10th—15th, is decidedly up to date.

Among the features worthy of special mention is the addition of $1,039 to the prizes for cattle, as well as a substantial increase in the amount of prizes offered for sheep. The poultry classes are increased and special attention has been given to this department with a view to encouraging the utility breeds.

Farm products have also secured their quota of consideration. Since the dates of the exhibition came while this year's grain is still growing exhibitors are allowed to exhibit last year's grain, and this will afford an opportunity to every farmer to complete for the generous prizes offered Exhibits in dairy and household products departments have also been revised and brought strictly up to date.

The list of attractions shows many splendid features, including the aviator, Katherine Stinson, who has a phenomenal record for sensational performances in rather prominent American cities, and from the standpoint of practical interest and entertainment the exhibition of 1915 promises a program which has never been excelled.

REV ASSITER SPEAKS ON KITCHENER

In St Thomas' church on Sunday evening last the Rev. H. Assiter made reference to the loss which the Empire has sustained in the death of Earl Kitchener.

He said in part "A few days ago a thrill of horrified sorrow went through the Empire when the news came of the tragic death of Lord Kitchener in the North Sea. He was in our judgment, one whom at this time we could least spare, but God, who has infinite wisdom knows what is best for us all.

His qualities as a man and a leader of men, as a soldier or an officer are so well known to us all that I need not speak of them. He is gone; we mourn his loss, and pray that a worthy successor in his great work may soon be raised up.

There is one other who has laid down his life in the same cause, one of the rank and file of Kitchener's army. We bade him farewell a few months ago from this town. I refer to Gordon Newport, he has fought a good fight and died a worthy death in that he was doing his duty. We extend to the friends of these two soldiers Kitchener and Newport our sincere sympathy; and we trust that the time will soon come when a blessed peace shall succeed this horrible war."

It will be of interest to all owners of steam outfits, and steam engineers, to note that Mr John Douglas, Provincial Inspector of Boilers, will move his headquarters from Red Deer to Camrose, taking up residence at the latter place July 1st.

Name New Station Petain

Junction of K. V. and C. P. R. Will Bear Historic Designation

In honor of the gallant French general who has been in command of the operations at Verdun during the terrific onslaughts delivered by the Germans, the junction point of the Kettle Valley Railway with the main line of the C. P. R., near the station of Hope, on the north side of the Fraser River, has been named Patain. The appellation appears in the new summer time schedules, which are now in the printer's hands, and will be issued shortly.

The new time tables will become effective on June 4th as previously announced. The junction point of the Kettle Valley branch of the latter road ends, has been designated Brodie as a compliment to H. W. Brodie, general passenger agent for the C. P. R.

Useful in Camp.—Explorers, surveyors, prospectors and hunters will find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil very useful in camp. When the feet and legs are wet and cold it is well to rub them freely with the Oil and the result will be the prevention of pains in the muscles, and should a cut, or contusion, or sprain be sustained, nothing could be better as a dressing or lotion.

The old lady from the country and her small son were driving to town when a huge automobile bore down upon them. The horse was badly frightened and began to prance, whereupon the old lady leaped down and waved wildly to the chauffeur screaming at the top of her voice.

The chauffeur stopped the car and offered to help get the horse past.

"That's all right," said the boy, who remained composedly in the carriage. "I can manage the horse. You just lead Mother past."

No Girl Need Have a A Blotched Face

Whether it be in capturing the heart of man, or making her way through the world by the toil of her hands, a charming and pretty face gives any girl a big advantage. Poor complexion and rough, sallow skin are caused by blood disorders. The cure is simple. Just use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—a reliable family remedy that has for years been the foremost blood remedy in America. That soft glow will return to the cheeks, the eyes will brighten, appetite will improve, strength and endurance will come because sound health has been established. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. Sold everywhere.

The Modern Child

Sunday School Teacher—"Now children, what is the last thing you do before you go to bed at night?"

Bright Girl—Put the latch-key under the door-mat for mother."

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

"There is this fact," said Jones, after a long argument on the question of man's superiority over woman—"at least there is one good, sweet and perfect thing given to man which a woman cannot have." "Never!" cried his wife. "Never! I deny it! What do you mean?" "A wife!"

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

France is a long way from a state of famine, if one may reckon with the gold that lies in the Bank of France when last reported upon in March. It then amounted to the sum of $782,930,050.

FLEET FOOT

SHOES

for Playful Children

NOTHING BETTER FOR SUMMER WEAR

Worn by Every Member of the Family

FITS

We have sworn statements from patients cured of Fits, Epilepsy, Falling Sickness or Convulsions by a free sample of Dr. Roof's remedy. We PAY EXPRESSAGE on FREE TRIAL BOTTLE if you CUT OUT and RETURN THIS AD in your letter. Hundreds of testimonials on file. Give age and full particulars. Dr. F. HARVEY ROOF CO. Dept. A 1469 Sta. N, New York

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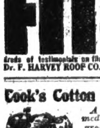
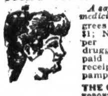


A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)



Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

The Sphere of Woman

What of the Women Workers After the War is Over

"What can be done must be done now. I fear and hope I am wrong in fearing great troubles to follow this tremendous war, say Sir Rider Haggard.

"Its effect on the belligerent nations will be deep and revolutionary. In England the most startling thing with which we find ourselves face to face is female employment outside the home. Hundreds of thousands of women now because of the war have found their metier. From a multitude of homes they have emerged and now are doing their full share in the world's work and incidentally doing it exceedingly well, when their lack of previous experience is taken into consideration.

"Will they be content to lapse again into an aimless security with nothing in front of them save, perhaps, loveless marriage, or that combat with social conditions which is likely to end in their own ruin?

"I think not.

"That means that they will do a share of the world's work, displacing men.

"And that means that a certain number of men—a large number, for it will include the multitude who will be displaced—will have to turn elsewhere than to their old employments for their livelihood.

"Again, it means that women will be sure to get the vote and will take up the burden of accomplishing their share toward the guidance of this nation. I think within fifty years they will be helping in the guidance of all nations.

"I pray heaven that they may use their new found influence aright and think that will be the case, because while women work by instinct rather than by reason in eight times out of ten woman's instinct takes her to results more accurate than those to which our reason guides us.

"Another thing which must be remembered is the fact that in England the high wages which the war has brought to pass cannot be maintained in general after the war ends. The trades unions will not like to see them sink.

"This inevitably will mean trouble, and it may mean very great trouble. The only real refuge from this trouble will be found in a return to the more primitive conditions that are in touch with nature. We cannot get safely away from Mother Nature—for long, at any rate.

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

It Is These That Bring Wrinkles And Make Women Look Prematurely Old

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. They may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but it is these same constant little worries that effect the blood and nerves and make women look prematurely old. Their effect may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, fickle appetite, pain in the back or side, sallow complexion and the coming of wrinkles, which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness.

Among the thousands of Canadian women who have found new health through Dr. Williams Pink Pills is Mrs. N. Worrall, Broughdale, Ont., who says:—"After the birth of my second child I was so weak and run down that I was unable to do anything. The doctor said I had scarcely any blood in my body. I could not walk half a block without being completely exhausted and all the treatment of the doctor did not seem to help me. I called in another doctor, but with no better results. My feet and legs became frightly swollen, I suffered with severe pains in my back and sides. I would be all day dragging around at my household work, and I was beginning to give up all hope of recovery. I had been urged to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills, but like many others, thought they could not help me when doctors had failed to do so, but after much urging I decided to try them. To my surprise in a few weeks I found myself getting better. I then gladly continued their use and found myself constantly growing stronger, and eventually able to do my house work without fatigue. I strongly advise every weak woman to give Dr. Williams Pink Pills a fair trial."

You can get these Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Spirit of Confidence

A Canadian officer formerly in a Canadian Government office, writes: "I had a stroll over the ground at the back of our trench, and an awful sight met my eyes, but a sight, unfortunately, I have looked upon before—the sight of a battlefield after the battle. The Huns were practically blown out of their position; the trenches had been smashed so that one could hardly recognize that they had been trenches; dug-outs were blown in, and there were signs that they held a good number of dead. The more I look at this position the Huns held the more I wonder how ever they were shifted, and I am more convinced that we can shift them from any position they hold"

Pills for Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Alberta to be Big Dairy Producer

Alberta's cheese-making industry is making rapid strides.

Thirteen cheese factories turned out 372,693 lbs. of cheese, compared with 70,581 lbs. made in five factories during 1914. An interesting feature in connection with the cheese production is that 50 per cent. of the past season's output was manufactured in the city dairies of Calgary and Edmonton.

The creamery business of the province also made marked progress during the year, the creamery butter production being 7,400,000 lbs., compared with 5,450,000 lbs. for the previous year.

THE BEAUTY OF SUNLIGHT

is that every garment washed with it bears the impress of purity; a purity begotten of sweet, cleansing oils, and maintained by absolute cleanliness in manufacture; a purity exalted by the co-operation of workers united for the purpose; a purity demonstrated by the "$5,000 guarantee" which rests upon every bar of SUNLIGHT SOAP.

A substitute for Sunlight is not as good and never can be. Insist upon the genuine—Sunlight Soap.

5c. The name Lever on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence. 5c.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

LEVER BROS., LIMITED TORONTO

Horses for Military Service

Sixty Thousand Already Bought in Canada By Allied Governments

Advices from the War Office indicate that a very considerable number of horses for military purposes will be required from Canada this summer. Buying on a somewhat extensive scale is to be resumed by the British Remount Commission, with headquarters in Montreal. About sixty thousand horses have been purchased in Canada for war purposes by the allied Governments since the outbreak of the war, while more than six hundred thousand have been purchased in the United States. Probably another twenty thousand will be purchased in Canada this year. This insures a steady market and continued good prices for horses suitable for artillery and transport work.

Lieut.-Col. Dr. Warnock, M. P., has been ordered to again report for duty in Montreal to help superintend the work of securing and inspecting remounts.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Holland and the War

Sir Edward Russell, one of the best informed of British journalists, had this to say in a recent issue of The Liverpool Daily Post:—"Some six years ago when the present writer was in Holland the Dutch upper classes talked of the war between England and Germany as being inevitable. If England was defeated, one heard on all sides, then Holland's only resource against annexation by Germany would be the opening of the dikes. That feeling has never changed during the present war, though Germany has lavished money galore on its small neighbors. It can be said with emphasis that never before has our Foreign Office been in such close relation to the Dutch Government. Before the close of the summer some interesting developments are quite possible in that land of sturdy men, hard thinkers and good livers."—Edmonton Journal.

World-Power or Downfall

How can Germany get peace? Gorged with the looms of Lille, the machines of Belgium and Northern France, the loot of Chateaux, the poor spoil of French cottages—gorged with plunder, drenched with blood, blood, blood—blood of Belgians, blood of Frenchmen, blood of British, of Russians by the million, of Poles, Serbs, Italians, Armenians, and even Americans; blood of women and children an unnumbered throng—how can the dripping Teuton, lately so fierce, find peace?

He can have it at a price, for, of course, all Europe wants it pitifully, but he cannot now get much of a bargain, and terms are not growing any easier before Verdun. If the war had had an aim with definite bounds to it, if it had not been sullied with such terrible brutalities, and had not bred such festering hatreds, peace would have been more practicable now. But it was a war for world-power or downfall, and such a war it is very hard to call off till one or the other side is beaten.—From Life.

Farm Lands will Increase in Value

The pioneer stage of farming is about over. Another generation will see the last of the free land snapped up. The younger men among us will find land values increased during their day in proportion to the dearth of land and the increase of demand. Idle acres will slowly come into use. Wildcat speculation will gradually sober down. Time will bring about the adjustment of the type of farming to the soil and market conditions of the locality. We shall hear less of big money crops. We shall find more of solid farming values and real contentment.

Magistrate (examining a witness)—You admit you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife? Witness—Yis, sor, I do. Magistrate—Tell the Court, if you can, what he seemed to be doing. Witness—He seemed to be doin' the listenin'!

He—I wonder why three-fourths of the typists in business offices are women? She—I think it is because men like to feel that there is at least one class of women whom they can dictate to!

"It's a dreadful night. Won't you stay and dine with us?"

"Re-really, thanks most awfully, but it's not quite so bad as all that."

New French Biplane

Can Attain a Speed of 125 Miles an Hour Against the Fokker's 100

The French papers were recently allowed to state that France now possesses an aeroplane which has beaten the world's record for speed. By courtesy of the French war office correspondents were allowed to visit Louis Bleriot's factories at Suresnes, near Paris, and inspect the new machine. M. Bleriot gave such details as can be published of the new marvel.

The Fokker has been described as a hawk. The new French machine is a swallow—a graceful, almost frail looking biplane. It is called a "spad," the word being derived from the initial letters of the Societe L'Aviation et Derives. It climbs rapidly and smoothly and can attain a speed of more than 125 miles an hour. The Fokkers speed is 100 miles an hour. On account of its speed the "spad" can be entrusted to only the most expert pilots because, though the speed can be reduced a little, only the most skilful airmen can alight without smashing the machine. The deadly work of the "spad" may be traced through the daily French communiques.

"The Fokker is a very greatly overrated machine," M. Bleriot said, "and no better than the aeroplane we have had for a long time I refer to the Morane Saulnier. The German machines are without doubt inferior to ours, but they have an engine, the Mercedes, which is as good as, but no better, than the French engine. Never for a moment has Germany had the mastership of the air and now that we have this machine we have established a lead which will never be wrested from us."

Digging Post Holes

A farmer from Wyoming asks for information as to the most rapid and economical method of setting fence posts. An expert in farm mechanics answers:

Driving posts is not to be recommended unless only a temporary fence is desired or sharp metal posts are used. If the posts are of wood a large proportion will crack under the blows of the sledge.

The spade as an implement is usually not efficient, for only a shallow hole can be dug with it, and a post, to be set properly, must be set at least two and a half feet into the ground. With a regular post-hole digger the hole may be easily and uickly made as deep as desired.

There are three general types of diggers in common use: the plain flat auger, the cylinder-cased auger, and the split cylinder spade, which can be opened and closed by moving the double handle. The second type can be used efficiently and rapidly under the greatest variety of conditions, and consequently is most widely used.

The cost of digging the holes will depend upon the character and consistency of the soil, the depth to which the holes are to be dug, and the ability of the worker.

Book Learning is Not All

It is a curious commentary on the quality of human understanding that so many writers should have laid so much emphasis upon the fact that Shakespeare's only "education" was secured within the walls of the Stratford grammar school. What a world of nonsense there is in the superstition that a knowledge of books means a knowledge of nature and mankind! How much more nonsense there is in the superstition that knowledge of nature and mankind cannot be secured except through the perusal of many books!—Outlook, New York.

A movement is on foot in Great Britain to do away with the golf links throughout the country till the war terminates. This is necessary, say the advocates, in order to economize horse and man. In some instances golf links are being planted with vegetables.

The Parson—I congratulate you on your excellent crops of wheat this year, Mr. Grouser.

The Cocky—Ah, do yer? An' wot about the terrible extry expense in takin' it off an' buyin bags?

Old Gent—"Where were you born, my boy?" Boy—"In London, sir!" Old Gent—"What part?" Boy—"All of me, sir, 'cept my 'air and teeth. They was born in Birmingham and Leeds respectively."

Report on Waterworks

Valuable Edition Recently Issued by the Commission of Conservation

A new edition of "Waterworks and Sewerage Systems of Canada," by Leo G. Denis, has just been issued by the Commission of Conservation. In the present report the various physical and financial data respecting waterworks have been brought up to date and a new section on sewerage systems has been added. The book is a royal octavo volume, handsomely bound in cloth, contains 176 pages of text and is well illustrated with 25 half-tones and 5 diagrams.

In the year of Confederation there were only 7 waterworks plants in Canada; today there are 528. These have been built at a total cost of $123,725,633 and entail an annual maintenance charge of $4,558,539. The total daily consumption is 426,877,000 imperial gallons, which gives an average daily consumption per capita of 111 gallons, ranging from 50 gallons in Manitoba to 143 in New Brunswick.

There are 206 plants supplied from springs or wells and 322 from lakes or streams. In 72 plants the water is filtered and in 21 plants it is treated with hypochlorite. The municipality owned plants number 396. As to rates, where specified, it is shown that flat rates are used in 209 cases, meters in 30, and both flat and meter in 141.

There are 279 sewerage systems in Canada, having an aggregate mileage of 4,223 and which have been built at a total cost of $74,504,418. In only 75 municipalities is the sewage treated. Proportionally to population, the West, with 28 treatment plants, makes a much better showing than the East, with 47. The total cost of the treatment plants is $3,218,935.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

A "Tommy," lying in hospital, beside him a watch of curious and foreign design. The attending doctor was interested.

"Where did your watch come from?" he asked.

"A German give it me," he answered.

A little piqued, the doctor inquired how the foe had come to convey his token of esteem and affection.

"E 'ad to," was the laconic reply.—London Nation.

"Now, my little girl, tell me," said a Sunday school superintendent, "which you would rather be—beautiful or good?" "I think," the little girl answered thoughtfully, "that I'd rather be beautiful—and repent."

Angry Mother.—Now, Willie, don't let me have to speak to you again! Willie, helplessly—How can I prevent you, mamma?

Hair combs with removable teeth that can be replaced when broken have been invented.

A sanitary ice box prevents many illnesses—keep yours sanitary with

Old Dutch

The Boy on the Farm

The Farm Offers the Best Opportunities For Success

The farming business is now coming to a point where it is generally recognized as the most prosperous business, offering the best future and the brightest prospects. That being so, there will be no trouble about keeping the boy on the farm, for he will be keen to see that it is the best place to make money, gain the respect of his fellowman, and obtain that standing among which is the ambition of every right-minded boy. It is to gain these things that he has heretofore gone to the city; it is to gain these things that he will hereafter stay on the farm and that will send the youths of the city to join him. All he wants to know is as to what pays best in the sum of human happiness and comfort and success. It is now being demonstrated that in all these things the farm offers the best opportunities.

War Veterans and Politics

Canada is expecting confidently that, with the return of peace veterans will control its politics, as veterans controlled the politics of the United States for a generation following the civil war, and is rather rejoicing in the prospect. It is coming to be the conviction in the Dominion that those who offered their all for the nation in time of war will be most capable of safeguarding its interests in time of peace. The thought is a creditable one, to say the least, and we believe that the hope behind it will not be disappointed.—Christian Science Monitor.

Professor Airy and another world-famous mathematician are said to have spent the greater part of two days in tossing half-pennies with the view of ascertaining the relative probability of the success of "head" or "tail." They carefully noted the data produced, and subjected it to a mathematical analysis of abysmal profundity, finally arriving at the conclusion that it was "all a toss-up."

Visitor, to wounded soldier in hospital—I'm afraid you must find the days very wearisome here?

Patient—Not always; we don't have visitors every day, you know!

New Zealand Grumblers

General Birdwood inspected the New Zealanders in camp at Hornchurch, England, and presented a number of D. C. medals amid great enthsiasm. In an inspiriting speech to the men the General said they had a lot more fighting to go through.

The world had heard of their glorious work. They had never failed to rise to the occasion. Only on two occasions had he heard of grumbling. The first time was from the men who were not in the first line in the landing at Gallipoli, and the second time was in the evacuation, when men complained that they were not the last to leave. The King had been told of this latter complaint and he was proud of it.

The exports of wine from Argentina last year were four times those of the preceding year, increasing from 54,556 gallons in 1914 to 227,821 gallons in 1915, according to an official report published. The greater part of the Argentina wine was sent to the neighboring countries, but shipments were also made to France and England.

A quarryman in Pennsylvania caught a carp in a stream near his home adn found a diamond ring in it while he was cleaning the fish for his supper. He took the ring to a jeweller, and found that it was worth $100. It is believed that the ring dropped from the finger of a fisherman or bather and was sucked out of the mud by the fish.

A Diplomat

Mrs. Exe—"You always have such wonderful success in getting people to come to your parties."

Mrs. Wye—"Oh, I always tell the men that it's not to be a dress-up affair and the women that it is."

Touching Wood

Whenever my wife comes up behind me and pats my head, I know she's going to ask for money."

"She touches wood for luck, eh?"

Bayley—Is your house insured against fire?

Glinn—I don't know. I've just been reading over the insurance policy.

Ninety per cent. of Italian boot and shoe factories are equipped with American machinery.

How the Blood Is Purified

By the Searching and Painstaking Work of Healthy Kidneys.

In its circulation through the body the blood not only carries nutrition to the cells and tissues, but also collects the waste material resulting from the breaking down of cells and tissues, the ashes left by the fire of life.

In due course the blood passes through the kidneys to be purified of these poisonous impurities, and these filtering organs extract each day about 50 ounces of liquids and 2 ounces of solids, 500 grains of urea and 10 grains of uric acid, the material which is found in rheumatic joints.

Sudden changes of temperature throw a great strain on the kidneys, but it is overeating and drinking that are the usual cause of trouble. In a vain effort to remove the excess of waste matter the kidneys break down, uric acid and other poisons are left in the blood and the whole system is poisoned by impure blood.

Pains in the back and limbs, severe headaches, lumbago and rheumatism are the natural result. Hardening of the arteries, excessive blood pressure, weakening of the heart's action, Bright's disease may be anticipated unless prompt action is taken.

We like to think of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as preventive treatment, for by their timely use you can readily prevent all these dreaded disorders. Unlike other medicines for kidney troubles, they awaken the action of liver and bowels as well as the kidneys, and thereby effect a prompt cleansing of the whole filtering and excretory systems.

There is no way by which the action of the kidneys can be so quickly aroused and the blood cleansed of impurities as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is therefore the greatest of blood purifiers and much sought for at this time of year, when everybody feels the need of a medicine to cleanse from the system the accumulation of poisonous matter.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

HOW FRANCE IN VERDUN BATTLE WAS ASSISTED BY THE BRITISH

RELEASED FRENCH TROOPS FOR OTHER DUTIES

Aid Was None the Less Valuable for Being Indirect, This Fact Being Fully Appreciated in France—Eloquent Testimony Has Been Given in an Official French Document

H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French Army, writes as follows:

France, both the France in the trenches and the France behind the lines, fully appreciates the assistance given by the British army during the battle of Verdun. Morally, it was no small encouragement to the French troops, who have fought so long and so heroically, to know how, by an effort unprecedented in the history of war, the British Expeditionary Force had swelled in numbers to the size of a great Continental army, and that they could count on the ungrudging support of their comrades and allies. Materially, it was an invaluable service that the British troops were able to relieve and release for other duties an entire French army that was holding one of the most difficult sectors of the front.

The aid given was none the less valuable for being indirect, and it is desirable, in the interests of historical truth, that certain unfounded reports should be contradicted. I am authorized to state that the announcement reported to have been made in the Australian Commonwealth Parliament, to the effect that a brigade of Australian heavy artillery was actually fighting at Verdun, is incorrect. Other rumors suggesting that British guns and British troops were actually taking part in the battle are equally without foundation. The British army has given far more assistance than could possibly have been afforded by such piecemeal aid, and the French force which has barred the way to the Germans has remained entirely homogeneous. This fact is fully appreciated in France, and an eloquent testimony to the achievement of the British army is given by the following document, which will be published in the next number of the Bulletin des Armees, which may be regarded as the official organ of the French soldiers in the trenches:

On September 25, 1915, when the whole French army was waiting impatiently in Champagne and Artois, news arrived that the British army at the side of its French Allies, had gained a brilliant victory. In a few brief words it was announced to the troops: "The English have taken Loos. They have made their way into Hulluch. On a front of five miles, with a depth in places of two-and-a-half miles, they have carried the German trenches by storm. They have taken prisoners and guns."

In the French army there was a general outbreak of enthusiasm. The brotherhood of arms had been expressed in action. In close contact with the French, at the moment chosen by the Allied General Staff, the English had taken the offensive and vigorously driven their way into the enemy's lines. Their victory was a symbol and a promise. Everyone realized this, and rejoiced accordingly.

Weeks have passed since then, and the British army has never ceased making itself more and more feared by the Germans. The day has gone by when the enemy could pretend to mock at "the contemptible little army of Marshal French. Already in the Cambresis General French's soldiers had given the first proof of their valor. From Crecy-en-Brie to Coulommiers they had taken their share in the victory of the Marne, and since those glorious marches what a long way they have gone and what progress they have made For months, at the side of the French troops, the valiant soldiers of Great Britain have served their apprenticeship in modern war, and as they gained in experience so they increased in number. The 60,000 men of August, 1914, are today 2,500,000. The Expeditionary Force has become a formidable army. It has often been said that Time is fighting for the Allies, but none of them has he favored so greatly as the English.

It has become a commonplace to praise the organization, equipment, and auxiliary services of the British army. The striking figure of Tommy Atkins and his smart bearing have been lauded to the skies. With him the French have sung the chorus of "Tipperary," and perhaps in France too much emphasis has been laid on his picturesque side. There is, perhaps, a danger of it being forgotten that Tommy is a soldier in the most trying of wars, and that he fights as a soldier should!

It is a fact, and a natural fact, that these Englishmen, who are defending at their French comrades' side the civilization and the liberty of the world, enjoy games and exercise, and do not lose the taste for them in their cantonments behind the lines and even in the trenches. In face of the enemy, the Frenchman jokes and jests as he is always accustomed to. The Englishman plays football between the lines. This is a matter of temperament, an both have given their proofs on the field of battle. Ask the German infantry what they think of the warriors of Neuve Chapelle, Loos, or St. Eloi. The successes of the British army are sufficient evidence.

The list of these successes is a long one. They are composed of daily fights throughout twenty months of war, of a thousand heroic and brilliant episodes, of victories like those of Loos, and of triumphs like those just won on the Ypres Canal at Comines and at St. Eloi.

The blood of British soldiers—soldiers of Great Britain and soldiers of the Colonies—has mingled everywhere with the blood of the French. At every opportunity the British army has proved its friendship and has only one desire—ever to do more for the common cause

The Antithesis of Christianity

If there is one thing more certain than another in the crisis in which we find ourselves, it is that Prussian militarism, against which we are fighting with all our might, is the direct antithesis of Christian ideas. There is in it a spirit, materialistic, vulgar, domineering, which erects political ambition into a sort of ethical law, overriding all the ordinary notions of humanity and loving kindness. If the German is a super-man he is also anti-Christian. The God of Prussia is a moloch, a god of pillage, barbarism and blood.—London Telegraph.

The complete internationalist in art is like a man who can speak all the languages of the world, but has no language of his own.

Turkey Must be Destroyed

No Guarantee of Safety in Europe With Turkey to Make Trouble

The first and most inevitable duty of the Allies in this war is to rid the world of Turkey; not of the Turks as individuals, but of Turkey as a State. Whatever else is left undone, this task must be performed thoroughly, not relentlessly or remorselessly, but in a spirit of strict and stern justice and as a measure of self-defence. There can never be any guarantee of safety in Europe with Turkey left to make trouble; so much Enver Bey has demonstrated in the most thorough manner, and for this he, too, shall have his reward when the war is over. If he should be so unfortunate as to survive the advent of peace.

The unpardonable sin of Turkey against humanity and civilization in this war has been that she has allowed herself to become the catspaw of Germany in the latter's effort to realize her dream of world-wide domination. It was Germany's long-plotted, cold-blooded, deliberate purpose to take possession of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Persia, and India in Asia, and of the whole of eastern Africa from the Isthmus of Suez to the Cape of Good Hope. To accomplish this the aid of Turkey was necessary, and it was secured. It was no part of Germany's purpose to reveal all this to Enver Bey, but he knows it by this time, as all other intelligent Turks know it. A million Armenians have been assassinated with fiendishness inconceivable and cruelties indescribable. The Turkish effort to arouse a "holy war" proved a failure, but it is necessary to make further attempts impossible, and the only effective precaution is to dissolve the Sultanate, to obliterate Turkey, and to outlaw the harem

Germany will, after the war, remain a great power. What will become of Austria-Hungary is less definitely apparent, but also it is of less importance. Hungary may become an independent kingdom and Austria may become a Germanic State; all the more reason why Serbia should be made powerful by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the absorption of Montenegro, and the acquisition of so much of Bulgaria as will make the latter harmless. Greece and Roumania should get what is due to them, and so far that obligation on the Allies amounts to very little. With the Balkan States arranged for, Constantinople in the possession of Russia, and the future of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia disposed of as might seem most expedient in the interest of a world-wide peace, Germany would be completely and hopelessly shut within her own territory. If this fate seems a hard one, it cannot be called unjust; it is merely the memesis of history. Germany not only began the war as a means of securing world-wide domination, but she has prosecuted it in ways most likely to harden the hearts of the Allies who will be the dictators of the terms of her surrender.—Toronto Globe.

Prohibition in Denver

Lack of Whiskey Does Not Kill a City Very Quickly

Denver under prohibition! The very idea is a startling one, and when Colorado went dry on January 1, 1916, the "wets" freely predicted the utter ruin of business, and even some of the "drys" wondered how Denver would stand it. But nearly four months have gone, and the business men of Denver are beginning to realize that they are not dead yet, and some of them are even hopeful of surviving for some time to come. Here are a few of the facts. The Gas and Electric Light Co. had prophesied a drop of $15,000 a month, but instead the very first month showed a gain of $10,000. The banks also had been afraid of the dry spell, but the first month gave them 2,000 new deposits which aggregated $757,000. The department stores report that their collections are just 24 per cent. ahead of a year ago. There has been, however, quite a heavy slump reported by the pawnshops. Prohibition appears to be distinctly unfavorable to them, and it also hits the undertakers rather a hard blow. The Italian Methodist Episcopal mission has also been affected. This mission had been furnishing free meals for 150 poor children, and since prohibition went into force they have not been able to find the poor children. They now eat at home. In building permits for February, Denver showed an increase of 185 per cent. over last year, while the average increase for 142 leading United States cities was only 21 per cent. Evidently the lack of whiskey does not kill a city very rapidly.—From an Exchange.

A certain clergyman tells the following tale, showing his wife's tact and lightning-like wit:

One day he noticed a woman whom he much disliked coming up his front steps. Taking refuge in his study he left his wife to entertain the visitor. Half an hour later he emerged from his hiding place and listened cautiously on the landing. Since he heard nothing he called down to his wife:

"Has that terrible old bore gone?"

The visitor, however, was still in the parlor. But the minister's wife proved equal to the emergency.

"Yes dear," she called back, "she went long ago. Mrs. Parker is here now!"

"The first step in the modernization of Persia has been made in the opening of a railroad, 100 miles in length. It goes to the commercial centre of Persia, Tabriz, and connects at the Russian frontier with roads which go, or connect with lines, to almost all parts of Russia. The Persian line is controlled by Russia, and has been built especially, as far as the present is concerned, for military purposes.

Society ladies in London are, in view of the rise in prices, holding cookery classes in the East End of the great city, demonstrating the advantage of cereal foods well cooked. These ladies are paying out of their private incomes the expenses of the classes, and it is said that many housewives are carrying out the recipes in their homes, and battling successfully with the dearness of living.

Conditions in Germany

Infinite Grumbling Among the Poorer Classes Who Are Heartily Sick of the War

The following interesting communication has reached The London Times via Warnemünde and Copenhagen: It is addressed by one neutral to another, and can be taken as absolutely accurate:

"The condition of such parts of Germany as I have visited—the Berlin and Hamburg districts—is interesting. Much money is in circulation and there is work for all, but the whole population is on short commons as regards many necessaries. This fact is causing an infinite amount of grumbling among the poor, who are heartily sick of the war. They have no voice whatever in determining the course pursued by the Government and the upper and middle classes who are, of course, not suffering.

"The English blockade, so long ineffective, is now having some result, and the Germans look forward with great anxiety to the next two months before the harvest. The Government tells them that they have only to hold out until July and all will be well again. Harvest prospects vary greatly in different parts of Germany, but in general crops are suffering from lack of fertilizers.

"I was in Berlin for Easter. There is no apparent sign of distress, but when one goes below the surface of things one learns a great deal. The soup kitchens are being opened on a larger scale than at any previous time since the beginning of the war, and the soup itself is of very poor quality, composed chiefly of potatoes. Diet is largly one of substitutes—saccharine instead of sugar, imitation coffee instead of real coffee, and so on. Even the beer is now adulterated. Bavarians especially are grumbling at the hop shortage that will injure their brewing this year. I have seen meat cards, bread cards, milk cards (one of which I enclose), and washing-soda cards. Soup cards are in preparation.

"There is plenty of gaiety in Berlin. Officers home from the front fill the theatres, and the women are well-dressed in Paris fashions. Attempts to introduce German fashions have hopelessly failed.

"There are a good many wounded to be seen in public places.

"At the Easter races a novelty was introduced by a great display of Zeppelins and Taubes over the racecourse. The Shakespeare celebrations were in full swing. The chief anxiety of the Berliners was that there should be no trouble with the United States.

"As to troop movements, the Kaiser was on the Western front, at Verdun, I believe. Many more troops are coming west than going east. The Germans have no fear whatever of the Russians.

"I learned in Hamburg, from a friend well able to ascertain, that there is a semi-famine in Turkey and much bitterness.

"Hamburg itself is a desert. The good people of Hamburg and Bremen consistently oppose the proposed retention of Antwerp. They fear it will injure their ports. Food was higher in Hamburg than in Berlin. The well known Hamburg geese are selling at £2 each.

"In addition to the shortages I have already mentioned, there are all sorts of others, such as of string which is now being made of paper. In Hamburg I asked the price of sugar, and was told 5s. a lb.! Coffee was also that price. In Berlin the best cuts of beef are 6s. a lb.

"It is now difficult for rich Germans to escape to Denmark and Switzerland. As you know large numbers left for these countries in order to be more comfortable, but passport regulations are now much more stringent.

"But for the fact that the Entente Allies appear to be on the defensive everywhere, and the extreme docility of the German people, I think there might be something like a national protest against the war, difficult, however, as it would be to organize while so great a portion of the male population is away at the front.

"Such soldiers as I spoke to seemed absolutely confident that Germany had won"

A Brave Rescue

Peace Has Its Heroes as Well as War Times

The London Gazette announces that His Majesty the King has been pleased to award the Edward Medal of the Second Class to Mr. John Roderick McDonald and Mr. Leo Patrick Powell of Alberta.

The oficial account of the action for which the award has been made is as under: On June 26, 1915, while the Bow River, Calgary, Alberta, was in flood a hundred-foot steel span was washed loose from a bridge in course of construction. A man named Garden was upon this span, and was precipitated into the water, which was icy cold. He managed to get hold of a baulk of timber, to which he clung. McDonald and Powell put off to the rescue in a small boat, which was used in connection with the building of the bridge. No other boats were available, as the river is too dangerous for boating, even when not in flood. They had to cross a dangerous rapid and also to avoid collision with logs which were coming down the river in large numbers and timber from the broken bridge. Had they been capsized they would almost certainly have been drowned, as they wore heavy hip rubber boots. They reached Garden, though he had been washed nearly a quarter of a mile down the river. He was at that time nearly unconscious owing to the coldness of the water. It was too dangerous to take him aboard the boat, and they therefore tied a rope round him and secured it to the boat. All three were carried about a mile and a quarter down the river, when McDonald and Powell managed to steer the boat to an island. There can be no doubt that McDonald Powell incurred very great danger in performing this brave rescue.

The road repairer is one of the handy men behind the firing line owing to the upheavals caused by the charging racers with studdied tyres They tear up the roads into shreds when going at their utmost speed.

Now and then a huge convoy glides along the road bearing upon its trucks graceful and powerful guns, together with ammunition enough to last it until more can be brought up. Then, as the last big, proud fighting fellow gets out of the way, as likely as not a humble steam-roller hauling a train of rock-wagons will pull out into the middle of the road and go its way mending, mending

The whole scheme reminds one of a prize fight: One man does the fighting while a couple more take care of him.

A Brave Act

Single Gunner Hurls Back Entire German Charge

An episode of the battle for Verdun, illustrating the cool bravery of the famous Colonial divisions of France, is related by a French army doctor, who witnessed the scene.

On a crest flanking the position of Dououmont Lieut. S——, belonging to an African artillery regiment, was stationed with his battery of "75's." At six o'clock in the morning, during a blizzard, an Austrian 130 shell burst dead on the foremost gun. A captain who was regulating the range was badly wounded. A doctor who hastened towards the wounded officer was killed.

The Germans had got the range of the battery, and for half an hour they rained shells on it, working terrible havoc among the men, horses and guns.

The situation was already desperate when Lieut. S——, pushing his best gun into a crater, continued to fire as cooly as at practice. One by one the gunners were soon all killed. The officer now seated himself behind his gun, and acted as server.

At eight o'clock he had only four men left; at nine o'clock only two. Half an hour later he was alone.

The Germans decided to storm the position at the point of the bayonet. Lieut. S—— watched them advance in serried ranks across the snow-covered ground until they were but 400 yards from him. Then, as calmly as ever, he started to work his "75" at top speed. His shells tore through the German masses, mowing down whole ranks and ploughing long furrows in the charging masses. The Germans, unprepared for such a reception, wavered, hesitated, then turned back and regained their lines in disorder, without suspecting that such terrible losses were the work of one man!!

Lieut. S—— took advantage of the respite to spike two of his guns, which were out of action, and, harnessing the three remaining mules to a couple of cannon, still almost intact, brought them, together with the wounded captain and the body of the doctor, to the main positions of his division.

For his exploit the lieutenant has been awarded the Legion of Honor and the War Cross.

Dreams Have Been Utilized

Some Inventions and Writings the Result of Visions While Sleeping

We are apt to regard a dream as waste material, which has no real reference or touch with life. But it is not always so, and the questions might be asked whether we make as much use of dreams as our ancestors in the earlier stages of the world.

There have been several cases of very abstruse mathematical problems, which had baffled the mathematician while awake, solving themselves in sleep. But it is probable that no modern man reduced dreaming to so scientific and useful a point as Robert Louis Stevenson.

He was a wonderful dreamer, and could dream in sequence, continuing a dream from the point where he had broken off, like a serial story. It was in this way that the greater part of "Jekyll and Hyde" was put together. Well, if a man can dream a masterpiece of fiction, it is worth something.

Ask any American what the finest national hymn in the world is and he will say, with Colonel Roosevelt, that the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" is head and shoulders better than the best—that it "beats to a frazzle all the others."

Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who wrote the hymn, heard the soldiers singing "John Brown's Body." The tune sang in her mind, and she thought she would like to write new words to fit it, but they wouldn't come. She retired for the night, and dreamed the whole poem as it stands. Getting out of bed, and scarcely conscious of what she did, she wrote the verses, then got back into bed and slept till morning

But perhaps the cake is taken in this sort of thing by the inventor of the sewing machine. Elias Howe was the man, and his difficulty was not the machine, but the needle. He might have failed altogether but for this dream. He thought he was in a strange land and was to be executed if he did not complete the machine and make it sew.

He was given twenty-four hours, and he spent it in agony of work, apparently. It was all useless, until he was actually being led to the place of death. On the way he noticed that the warriors who guarded him carried spears which were pierced near the head. Instantly the inventor saw the solution of his difficulty, and, while he was begging for time he awoke. It was 4 o'clock in the morning. He leaped out of bed, rushed to his workshop, and before breakfast he had modeled the first sewing machine needle, with the eye at the point!—From Answers, London

South Africans Charged in Stockinged Feet

South Africans had their first engagement in the Western Desert a few weeks ago. A mixed force of Anzacs, Sikhs, and Yeomanry moved out against a large enemy force composed of Senussi and Bedouin, in uniforms and officered by Germans and Turks. Rain and mud compelled the abandonment of waggons and motors, etc., half way.

The South Africans early suffered from rifle fire because of their stature, and also suffered from the excerably heavy going, being unused to footwork. A hundred of them were sent back with sore feet, but on hearing the South African war cry they turned to right about, and with their boots in their hands charged back, taking part in the fight all day.

While returning footsore to camp all the South Africans refused lifts, though many were carrying their wounded and dead comrades. They were proud of their work, but longing for their horses.

Tom—When you proposed to her I suppose she said, "This is so sudden!"

Dick—No; she was honest and said, "This suspense has been terrible."—Boston Transcript.

"Do you think doctor's medicine ever does any good?" "Not unless you follow the directions." "What directions?" "Keep the bottle tightly corked!"

An English inventor has patented a perforated comb for spraying perfumes or lotions into the hair.

In the 15 years that copper has been mined in Alaska about 220,000,000 pounds have been produced.

A Wireless Freak

Crippled Shackleton Ship Flashed News of Plight Over Nine Hundred Miles

The current number of The Wireless Press contains an article laudatory of the work of L. A. Hooke, the wireless operator on the auxiliary bark Aurora of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition, who sent the first tidings to the world of the plight of that vessel. The message, published on March 25, was made possible by a "freak" performance on the part of the wireless equipment of the Aurora. The message was received by the Naval Radio Station of Williamstown and the radio station at Melbourne, when the ship was at least five times more distant than the normal range of her transmitting equipment.

The Aurora which was the relief ship of the expedition, broke from her moorings in Ross Sea on May 6, 1915, and was adrift in the ice for ten months. The wireless equipment, a gift from the people of Sydney, Australia, had originally an effective transmitting radius of only 200 miles A month before the ship started on her long drift, according to The Wireless Press, there were added twenty feet to the aerial masts of the Aurora.

As soon as the Aurora broke away from her moorings, Hooke endeavored to get in touch with the members of the marooned party ashore, hoping that they had been able to erect the receiving set landed previously, and it is just possible that the land party learned by these signals of the Aurora's ill fortune and were able to make the earliest possible provision against an unexpected twelve months on land.

The wireless Press records the expedients to which Hooke resorted in order to inform the world of the plight of the vessel. "On June 1, 1915," it says, "Hooke, basing his hopes on the fleeting possibilities of abnormal wireless conditions, commenced to call Australia, but without success. He attributed his total failure to eletrical phenomena peculiar to the polar regions, and he made exhaustive experiments with all sorts of makeshifts in the hope of getting definite results. It is well, perhaps, for Hooke and his fellow adventurers that they did not know the real reason for their non-success, as the hopes of relief which buoyed them up until their return might have been shattered.

"In the first place, the Commonwealth of Australia, in the interests of economy, had recalled the staff of the wireless station at Macquarie Island. This removed the first possibility of intercommunication with the little party drifting in the antarctic ice. Secondly, owing to military reasons, the transmitting apparatus at Awarua had been transported to a more distant place, so that had it been possible for the Aurora by a combination of favorable circumstances to send distress signals as far distant as New Zealand she would not have received any reply.

"Hooke, however, stuck to his post. It was on July 22, 1915, that the Aurora was terribly crushed in the ice. The vessel was then 100 miles from land and 500 miles from the nearest food depot. Hooke again overhauled his apparatus, even to the extent of lowering and re-erecting his masts, in the hope that by so doing he might help those on shore and his fellows on what appeared to be a doomed ship. Night after night he sat in his cabin with the telephone receivers strapped around his head, straining to catch sounds which would tell of the world's knowledge of their fate and efforts at rescue. Twice he heard faint signals, on August 17 and 26, but they were unintelligible.

"Then there came the blizzard. On September 15, 1915, the Aurora was dismasted, the wireless aerial going with the debris. Twice were new antennae divised by linking up the main mast with ice hummocks, but Macquarie Island remained silent—no one had been left to listen. At the end of February, with the ice breaking, the Aurora was freed to drift with her rudder broken.

"But the wireless operator's story now changes from sadness to joy. On March 25, with a quadruple aerial eighty feet above deck, he succeeded in obtaining definite signals from stations in Tasmania and New Zealand, 990 miles distant. Then followed the message which startled the globe. This message was transmitted 900 miles with an apparatus normally suitable for about 200 miles radius, and eclipsed for a day at least the interest in the great world war. Hooke admits that navigation was greatly assisted on the return journey by the time and other signals received by him from the New Zealand stations."

What Britain is Doing

Supplying the Allies With the Sinews of War, and Keeping Control of the Seas

France looks to England not only to keep a considerable portion of the fighting line filled with British troops, but she also looks to us for a hundred and one manufactured articles which must be supplied from this country by British hands. Russia looks to England for assistance in a dozen ways. Italy demands British ships, British gold and British manufactured goods. It is necessary here to elaborate our obligations to the Serbian army, consisting of a hundred thousand men, who have to be fed, supplied and paid. This also applies to the Belgian army. We have to pay our heavy portion for the Salonika enterprise, for East Africa, for Egypt, for Mesopotamia. Above all things, we have to control the seas. The British fleet makes it possible for us, even in the face of heavy losses by submarines, not only to supply this country with its necessary foodstuffs and raw materials, but also to keep the Rusians, the Italians, the French and the other allied forces in constant touch with their bases of overseas supply. Of course, the French and Italian fleets are doing their part, but, on the whole, it is the British fleet which dominates the seas.—London Express.

Her eyes were not exactly straight, and someone commented upon it and asked the neighbor if he had noticed it.

"Noticed it, man?" he replied. "Why she is so cross-eyed that recently when I sat next to her at a dinner she ate off my plate."

Magistrate—"Describe what passed between you in the quarrel with your wife."

Accused—"The plates were regular dinner size, your worship, and the teapot had a broken spout."

We should say nothing of a person in his absence that we would be unwilling to say if he were present.

CAN BE NO HALF MEASURES IN DEALING WITH THE GERMANS

ADVOCATES OF PREMATURE PEACE DENOUNCED

Premier Hughes of Australia says That Everything is at Stake In This War, and That There Can be no Peace Until the Treacherous Nation of Germany is Beaten

A Fatal Mistake

German Aviator Lands in British Lines and Machine of the Latest Type Was Captured

A unique incident occurred when for the first time during the war so far as is known, an aeroplane mistook a hostile aerodrome for its own.

Through the morning mist the aviators at one of the British aerodromes saw a German machine circling as if it were about to descend. Without interfering with its movements, thinking that it had lost its bearings they watched it come lower until it finally swept past and came to a rest.

The German aviator and his pilot saw their mistake too late when figures in khaki came running up and they realized that they were prisoners. The captured machine was a new one of the latest type.

The great aerial activity of these days has brought forth many daring deeds and there have been numerous narrow escapes. One British machine was struck by anti-aircraft gun shell which passed through the body of the aeroplane under the feet of the pilot, the shell exploding without harming the engine. All the aviator felt was a lurch and he went on his way.

Another British aviator pursuing a German machine toward the earth found that his control power was not working and he descended to a road inside the German lines. The shock of landing righted the lever and he rose successfully, turning his machine gun, before returning, on the German aviator and his pilot who had left their machine after making a landing. The British aviators then returned safely to their own lines.

Recreation Huts

Needed Entertainment For the Men at the Front

This curious war where men live in trenches, or billets, generally without the pomp of "the tented field," the need of meeting places for the men off duty has been keenly felt.

One of the finds of the war is the recreation hut. It fills a gap that has been keenly felt in earlier campaigns, and it is destined to play an important role in military schemes for the future.

In between the fighting, recreation is essential for renewing the fitness of the men. Bad weather may preclude outdoor games, and long dark evenings in war-desolate country are tedious and depressing if there is no suitable place of resort for companionship.

Some of the huts provided by the Church Army can accommodate close upon one thousand men. They are cosily warmed by a system of stoves along the walls, and made homely and comfortable with pictures and easy chairs. A buffet provides refreshment at cost prices, writing materials free, a post office, bagatelle and billiard tables, indoor games in abundance, books and magazines.

A concert stage, piano, and gramophone form part of the equipment, and in most cases a dressing-room with bath and a bed-room are included. A chapel for quiet rest and devotion is invariably attached.

Wherever our troops have been sent these huts have gone with them—to the western front, Gallipoli, Salonika, Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and Malta. They are also at continental ports of disembarkation in far away bases for naval operations, in the home ports and training camps. When the home training camps are in the depths of the country there is often no suitable place of resort for miles in which the men can gather. Recreation huts are playing a vital part there for companionships.

The authorities have asked the Church Army to provide additional huts consequent upon the expansion of the Army, and the society is appealing in Great Britain both for men to man them and the necessary finances.

Fiendish Tactics

Enemy Scatters Poisoned Candy For Wounded Soldiers

A soldier is well within his rights in adopting any means for ambushing or overcoming his enemy. But there is a code of honor, even in times of war, that every true soldier adheres to by instinct.

For example to hoist a Red Cross flag—which the Huns often do—upon buildings full of ammunition is despicably mean. That a British officer will not countenance.

The Austrians recently devised a peculiarly odious trick. They had a large quantity of sweetmeats manufactured with poison and deadly germs, and scattered where the wounded of their enemy would probably fall, or children would perhaps pick the mup as providential "finds." A Chinese cut-throat would draw the line at such infamy in time of war.

The Hun takes a holy pleasure, however, in these tricks. Fortunately these infernal dodges are all being accurately described by a committee at the British War Office, and will be tabulated for service, when a tribunal of the Powers will sit upon the great question that has been forced upon the world by the German's policy of "frightfulness," and decide what is fair and what is not fair in a condition of war.

First Married Man—What are you cutting out of the paper?

Second Married Man—An item about a California man's securing a divorce because his wife went through his pockets.

First Married Man—What are you going to do with it?

Second Married Man—Put it in my pocket.—Yale Record.

Uncle Ernest (improving the shining hour)—And what do we do with the flesh of the whale?

Bobby—Eat it.

Uncle Ernest (sarcastically)—Oh, do we? And what do we do with the bones?

Bobby—Put 'em on the edge of the plate.

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is that he keeps his at the same time.

In a speech delivered at Edinburgh, Premier Hughes of Australia said:

After nearly two years of war the end is not yet in sight, but yet there exist in our country some people to whom the war has taught very little How does the war go today? Are we marching steadily and surely to the point when we shall wrest the sceptre from the grasp of the military despotism which has for 40 years menaced the civilization of Europe and has vowed our destruction?

I wish I could say that I thought that in a little while all would be well, that our arms would be speedily crowned with victory, but in face of the facts, as far as I know them, I cannot do so. I believe, however, as firmly as it is possible for a man to believe, that it is impossible that Germany should win this war. But unless we marshal all the resources of the empire, decisive victory will not be ours. There can be, and must be, no half-measures at such a crisis as this. There are men who speak of peace, who urge that it is the bounden duty of the British people to make peace before Germany is defeated. In the words of one spokesman, it is said there is nothing that now devides England and Germany worthy of the sacrifice of a single human life. I confess that when I think of a man boasting of British blood in his veins who dares utter such a sentiment it fills me with anger and nausea.

Nothing, forsooth, dividing England and Germany worthy the sacrifice of a single human life? Why, everything divides us. The gulf between Heaven and Hell is not wider than the gulf that stands between England and Germany. What a confession of decadent futility is laid bare in these words. Thank God, the virus of degeneracy has not eaten into the vitals of this nation, but there are some excrescences which, assuming an importance they do not deserve, would wish the world to think that such sentiments as these are representative of the public opinion of Britain today. No principle at stake? Is it nothing that Germany stands upon the very entrails of Belgium, amidst the smoking ruins of the great architectural monuments of civilization amongst outraged women and children? Is it nothing that she should roam the seas as a bloody-minded pirate, sending innocent non-combatants to the bottom of the sea without warning?

Not only government, but civilization itself is at stake. Our national independence is at stake, our economic welfare is at stake, everything is at stake—everything, spiritual, moral and material for which we as a people stand. The teachings of history, the lessons of experience, cannot move such men as those of whom I complain, neither can any appeal to patriotism, of which they are incapable, for patriotism is the inherent gift of virile and resolute men, not of those who are pallid, feeble, and sickly. The thing in which they wrap themselves is the measure of their own anaemic souls. They call it internationalism, but it is in fact the sickly and pallid reflection of their own temperament and nature. Thank God the number of such men is insignificant, it is well they should be told plainly and that the world should know that such sentiments are contemptible to the minds of free people, and that we will never lay down our arms until German military despotism is crushed.

Are we to be told we are so decadent and powerless that we must make terms with Germany, that we are to clasp our brother German by the hand and call him "kamarade?" He who has approached us with the left hand of fellowship, all the while holding a stiletto behind his back to give us a treacherous blow at the first opportunity? He whose fingers drip with blood of the innocents, befouled with every cruel and cowardly outrage? I hope to God the day will never come when we shall so forget our manhood. The conduct of Germany has driven even America to issue an ultimatum. Peace now would mean not only our national degradation and our economic ruin, but we should be giving up everything and receiving nothing. There can be no peace until this hypocritical, treacherous and barbarous nation of Germany has been beaten to its knees. (Cheers.)

With the French Army

Thousands of French-Canadians in Army of France

According to "Canada's" (of London) correspondent at the Lyons Exhibition now open, "the feeling of the French towards Canadians is most friendly. This has not only been produced by the magnificent courage and bravery of the Canadian Expeditionary Force fighting in France, but also by the fact that several thousands of French-Canadians are fighting actually in the ranks of the French Army itself, and they have done much to tell their French comrades all about Canada.

"An instance of this was the visit on leave to the Dominion Bridge Company of a Civil Engineer for the company in Montreal who is a lecturer at the McGill University. He was five months old when he was taken to Canada by his parents, together with his brother, aged two years, who now is a noted Montreal lawyer. The two brothers, aged forty and forty-two years of age, were on the outbreak of war claimed by the French Government, and, immediately throwing up civil employment, left for the land of their birth and became private soldiers in the French Army. The engineer is now a non-commissioned officer in the 2nd Regiment of Engineers, stationed at Montpellier, and said that well over 3,000 French-Canadians were serving in the French Army."

The Unbeatable Factor

Scold Great Britain by all means; but oh brethren, try to do it with intelligence. "Beaten in this war," is she? You will find, judge, that she is not only unbeaten, but unbeatable. Called upon to be all things to all men and Nemesis to Germany, she has slipped up in some particulars, but she is not only going still, but going strong, and she is today the one unbeatable factor in the allied combination.—From the New York Life

The Wainwright Star

MAIN STREET, WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA.

Subscription, $1.00 a Year in Advance.

Contract advertising rates in the Wainwright Star can be obtained on written application. These prices necessarily vary with duration of contract. Short date rates are charged, where no contract is made. Legal and Municipal advertising: First insertion 12c per line, each subsequent insertion 8c per line measured as per body type of advertisement.

Local reading advertisements, 10c per line per issue. Advertisements such as "Strayed," "For Sale," "Wanted," etc., three insertions for $1.00. Cash with order.

News stands, where the STAR is sold: Red Cross Pharmacy, Wainwright, and in Edmonton by the Provincial News company, "Mike's" corner of Jasper Avenue and 101st street.

W. J. HUNTINGFORD - - MANAGING EDITOR

WAINWRIGHT, ALTA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1916

THE BIG PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION FOR WAINWRIGHT

It is at last decided. "To be or not to be;" that WAS the question, but the question has at last been definitely decided that Wainwright is to have what is planned to be the biggest and finest celebration ever held here and that it is to be held on the 29th of this month. The fact also that twenty-fiive per cent of the actual proceeds swell the Patriotic Fund, should go a long way towards helping the splendid committee which have the whole matter in hand to bring the affair to a very successful conclusion, so that it will prove no ideal boast—"this year is to be the biggest and best ever."

The joint patriotic celebration committee which is representative of the Board of Trade, the Town Council, and the Wainwright Agricultural Society, consists of the following members: Messrs B. Simmerman, F. Gordon. O. J. Elder, H. P. May, F.E. Fraser, S. Merrick, G. A. Smith, W. A. Harris, G. H. Beaudry, H. A. Cook, J. L. Gerow, J. B. Milne, W.E. Washburn, with Mr P. C. Haymes acting as Committee Secretary, and with such a body to "man the ship" the only requisite necessary for ultimate success is for the weather man to be on his best behavior on June 29th, 1916.

The program which is being arranged for the day will include horse-racing, foot-racing, baseball, football, and other attractions and seeing that it is intended that special trains be arranged for from Biggar on the east and Tofield on the west, there should be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 4,000 to 5,000 people gathered here on the auspicious occasion.

Despite the financial stringency of these strenuous times, the subscriptions listswhich have been in circulation during the past few days have met with a hearty and generous response, which indeed augurs well for the project so that in addition to each and every townsman and visitor having a good time, all can rest assured that by their support they are aiding still farther the cause of Empire, by adding their quota to swell the funds of that most necessary organisation during these times of war distress and want—the Patriotic Fund. Here's wishing success to the Patriotic Celebration for Wainwright, June 29th, 1916.

• • •

GOOD FOR CANADA AFTER THE WAR

AS IS POINTED OUT in the following editorial from a Calgary exchange, the spirit of optimism, which is always running high in our beloved though undeveloped West, should do much toward the ultimate solution of the problem of where will the emigrants go after the war. It is a safe prediction that we will receive a large flow of immigration from Europe, but it is hoped that the quality will be an improvement on the past, and that greater restrictions will be placed upon those wishing to come here who are so assuredly undesirable:

"After the war Canada should be one of the favored countries of the earth. The Old World will be a quarter of a century recovering from the first shock of the war, and in the interim its productive powers cannot be utilized to the full. On the contary, Canada's productive powers will continue to increase indefinitely, and with great areas of free and undeveloped land and with our democratic form of government, the Dominion will be the Mecca for hundreds of thousands of those who want homes in new lands and under new conditions. Remote from the scenes of war, although still a part of them, Canada will be attractive to Old World settlers. Its taxes will be light compared with those that will be imposed in Europe, and its facilities for producing food stuffs and other necessaries of life at low cost will make it desirable in the eyes of homeseekers. Canada is destined to become the home of the bulk of the English-speaking population of the British Empire some day, and this day is being hastened by the war and the conditions that will follow it.

• • •

FUTURE OF THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

AT ALL TIMES it behooves farmers to note that things are well with their live stock, but there never was a period when Canadians were more earnestly summoned to do their utmost in this respect, and never was there a period when so much depended upon their efforts. In a comparatively short time, reckoned by years, probably before the cattle begotten this year come to early maturity, there is going to be a universal demand for live stock of every description, but especially for the bovine. The nations at present at war will be very tired of eating canned and salted stuff and will demand fresh beef, and as for dairy cattle, there is even now a scarcity of milk owing to the great output of cheese required, and the needs of the day must of necessity be very far short of what they will be when the declarations of peace are signed. On the manner of cattle we breed now will depend our successand profit not alone then but always.

FOR SALE

1 3-4 h.p. Engine and Pump Jack, just the thing to do small jobs.

Also 700 lb. Cream Separator, good as new.

HERBERT SMITH

The Alberta Livery - - Wainwright

The Bank can protect the money you have saved.

Only WISE BUYING can protect the money you spend.

Our LUMBER enables you to protect the purchasing power of your DOLLARS

We have just unloaded a car of Boards full one inch thick. Same as you used to get at home.

Dry and seasoned SHIPLAP on hand

A full line of

ALL BUILDING MATERIALS

always in our yards in

FIR, SPRUCE and CEDAR.

Call and look our stock over

COAL!

We always have Domestic coal to burn.

Steam coal a specialty

OUR MOTTO--QUALITY, QUANTITY & PRICE

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LTD.

PHONE 10

WARM WEATHER NECESSITIES

New Perfection Oil Stove

Easy to operate, Quick in action, No smoke, Clean and Odorless.

Screen Doors, Adjustable Screens, Wire Cloth, Fly Traps and Swatters.

Garden tools and Watering Cans, Hammocks.

We welcome you to

MUSSON & ROSS

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Must Be Sold in 10 Days

To make room for new goods

Large stock of bed springs from $3.00 up.

Mattresses from $3.50 up.

Sliding Bed Couches at $9.75.

Extension tables from $10 up

SMALL BROS.

Furniture Dealers Funeral Director

THE LAND TITLES ACT

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE

Farm Property

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar and under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by The Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of the Sale, there will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, at the Post Office, at IRMA, Alberta, in the Province of Alberta on

Saturday, June 17, 1916

at the hour of 12 00 o'clock noon the following Property, namely:

The South-East quarter of Section Fourteen (14), Township Forty-five (45), Range Nine (9), West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty (160) Acres more or less.

Terms of sale to be Ten per cent (10%) cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the sale or upon application to the Vendor's Solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from, all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated about four and one-half miles from Irma, and that there are approximately forty acres of broken land. There are no buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

SHORT & CROSS,
Vendor's Solicitors

Dated at Edmonton, this 17th day of April, A.D. 1916.

Aproved
A. T. MODE, A.D Registrar 14-6c

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON ONTARIO

ARTS EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE

Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

MEDICINE

During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.

HOME STUDY

The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

SUMMER SCHOOL JULY AND AUGUST GEO. Y. CHOWN REGISTRAR

TAX ENFORCEMENT SALE

Rural Municipality Of Merton

In the matter of the court of confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Merton No. 451. Take notice that His Honour Judge J. L. Crawford, Judge of the District Court of the District of Edmonton has appointed Wednesday, the 12th day of July 1916, for the holding of the court of confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Merton No. 451.

The said Court of Confirmation will sit at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th day of July, 1916 at James Hall Chauvin.

By Order.

28-6c. J. L. Crawford, J.D.C.

PATRIOTIC

CELEBRATION

AT

WAINWRIGHT

June 29th, 1916

$1,000 Cash Prizes

HORSE RACING,
TRAP SHOOTING,
ATHLETIC EVENTS
BASEBALL, ETC.

BIG DANCE IN THE EVENING

Special Trains Excursion Rates

See Grand Trunk Pacific Agents

BANDS IN ATTENDANCE ALL DAY

SEE POSTERS

H. P. May, Chairman

P. C. Haymes: A. E. Mills Joint Secretaries

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

SMALL BROS.

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ALBERTA BLOCK

Ford

What does a bevel gear cost? The Ford owner saves $12 that the other fellow has to pay for one

$16.00--Average cost of the bevel gear of cars priced around $1000 and less.

$ 4.00--Cost of Ford bevel gear.

$12.00--This stays in the Ford Owner's pocket book.

Other Ford spare parts are just as low priced in proportion--the 26 most called for parts altogether cost only $8.04.

And less than a dollar a year as a total expense for spare parts is not at all an uncommon experience of Ford owners.

Ford Runabout - $480
Ford Touring - 530
Ford Cuupiet - 730
Ford Sedan - - 890
Ford Town Car 780
f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

O. J. ELDER

DEALER

Phone 72 - - Wainwright

All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.

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FOR
best quality meats at reasonable prices

We want fat cattle and hogs. Our shipping day is every Monday.

STUART & PETERSON

Phone 33 - Wainwright

Horse Vacations Cost You Money

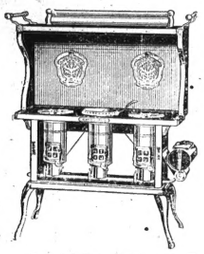
"TAPATCO"

pads fit any horse collar, and keep horses necks and shoulders in fine condition, so you can get more work from them

A. SCOFFIELD

Harnessmaker -- Wainwright

PERFECTION OIL STOVES



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ICE CREAM FREEZERS

SCREEN DOORS all sizes

Special Priced Kitchen Door - $1.50
Front Door 1 1-4 in. all mortised, $2 to $3

WASHBURN'S

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

The Wainwright Lodge, I.O.O.F

NO. 45

Meets EVERY Monday i each month in Washburn's Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

WAINWRIGHT L. O. L., NO. 2535

Meets every second Thursday of each month in Washburn's Hall, Second Avenue. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

E. K. SMITH, W. M

UNION BANK
OF CANADA

A Joint Account is a Great Convenience

for family funds. It may be opened with the **Union Bank of Canada** in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

WAINWRIGHT BRANCH
P. C. HAYMES :-: Manager

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MINUTE OF MEETING OF YALE R.M. 392

The usual meeting of the above body was held in the McCafferty School house on June 3rd last.

McCafferty S.H., June 3rd, 1916.

All the Councillors were present.

The following resolutions were carried:

1. Mr. Taylor: That the minutes of meeting of April 1st be accepted. C. U.

2. Mr. Davy: That Sect. inquire of lawyer if receipts held by R. M. Vale for four ac. of land north of Sect. 28-41-4 is binding, if interested ¼ sections are sold if not, the Sect. is to have a quick claim deed drawn up. C. U.

3. Mr. Gould: That the motion re width of grade be amended to read that the road grade be constructed not less than 14 ft. at top when finished. C. U.

4. Mr. Stanyer: That correspondence re road between Sections 25 and 36-41-5 be tabled. C. U.

5. Mr. Taylor: That D. M. Hyatt's arrears of taxes be cancelled to date of filing, said date is Nov. 23rd, 1914. C. U.

6. Mr. Smith: That J. Loftus' taxes be cancelled to date of filing, said date is July 9th, 1913. C. U.

7. Mr. Davy: That A. L. Auger's arrears of taxes be cancelled to date of filing, said date is July 29th, 1913. C. U.

8. Mr. Gould: That C. Ridgwell's arrears of taxes be cancelled to date of filing, said date is Jan. 7th, 1914. C. U.

9. Mr. Stanyer: That the council accept Mr. O. Long's offer of $10.00 for road allowance through S. E. 5, 41-6. C. U.

10. Mr. Smith: That the road work through N. E. ¼ of 11-42-6 be left till the crop is taken off. C. U.

11. Mr. Gould: That the subject re Chas. Michael be left over till next meeting and the Sect. in the meantime is to interview the lawyer regarding the case. C. U.

12. Mr. Davy: That McCafferty Union of U. F. A. receive permission from R. M. Vale to use the road with their telephone wires for a period of five years and they are also instructed not to put their poles more than five feet from fence line and they are not to obstruct the right of way. C. U.

13. Mr. Hines: The question re Ingol Iron Culverts be tabled till next meeting and the company written to re conditions of shipment and Mr. May be asked for advice. C. U.

14. Mr. Davy: That N. Ward's bill of $24.00 for two ac. of land sold to R. M. Vale for road purposes be paid. J. Taylor agst. Carried.

15. Mr. Taylor: Mr. H. E. Middleton's bill of $6.00 be paid, said bill is for premium on bond. C. U.

16. Mr. Smith: That the Western Mun-News bill of $29.75 for stationery be paid. C. U.

17. Mr. Stanyer: That Wainwright Star bill of $25.00 for printing and stationery be paid. C. U.

18. Mr. Davy: That Sect. Treas. bill of $320.85 for salary, postage, express and stationery be paid. C. U.

19. Mr. Davy: That requisition from Brudford, S. D., for $450.00 be accepted. C. U.

20. Mr. Gould: That Mr. Stanyer's report as a committee on road north of Sect. 7-41-5 be accepted and Mr. D. M. Ettinger be pd. $6.00 per acre and that a road be established. C. U.

21. Mr. Taylor: That Sect. Treas. report be accepted. C. U.

22. Mr. Smith: That the Sect. write the Judge and have him set a date for Court of Confirmation about Aug. 1st, 1916. C. U.

23. Mr. Davy: That the 3rd reading of By-law be laid over till next meeting and that Reeve and Sect. draft it correctly. C. U.

24. Mr. Davy: That J. Taylor has power to authorize Road Supervisor to work on road to be made across Sect. 21-43-4. C. U.

25. Mr. Smith: That Mrs. Somers receive payment of $20.00 per month from Apr. 11th to June 11th, 1916. Afterwards she is to receive payment at end of month; said payment is on account of Chas. Michael. C. U.

26. Mr. Smith: That R. M. Vale purchase timber for bridge on south end of Dudgeon's Lake, the following material to be used:

9 pieces, 3 in. x 10 in. x 12 ft.
11 pieces, 3 in. x 10 in. x 16 ft.
8 pieces, 3 in. x 10 in. x 16 ft.
2 pieces, 3 in. x 10 in. x 16 ft.
2 pieces, 3 in. x 10 in. x 12 ft.
20 lbs. 6 in. spikes.

C. U.

27. Mr. Davy: That the Council of R. M. Vale 392 authorize the Reeve and Sect. to borrow at the Merchant's Bank, Edgerton, as much as possible up to $3,000. Carried. C. Stanyer agst.

28. Mr. Gould: That Messrs. Davy and Taylor be a committee to investigate the possibilities of opening up a road through Sect. 28-42-4. C. U.

29. Mr. Gould: That question re road on Sect. 15-42-4 be tabled till next meeting. C. U.

30. Mr. Davy: That the Sect. notify H. Ray to open up a road four rods wide south of his land. Lost.

For—Hines, Davy, Taylor.

Agst.—Smith, Gould and Stanyer.

31. Mr. Gould: That the taxes have to be in for the Court of Confirmation when there are chattels on the land. Carried.

32. Mr. Smith: That the Council order a 12 in. by 20 ft. culvert from Ed. Metal Works to be laid down at Greenshields. Lost. For—Davy and Smith.

33. Mr. Gould: The next council meeting be held at Daisy S.H. on June 24th for Court of Revision. The following meeting to be held at Buffalo View S.H. C. U.

34. Mr. Hines: That the council adjourn. C. U.

GILT EDGE

A memorial service will be held in the L.O.L. hall at Gilt Edge at 7.30 on Sunday, June 25th, in memory of the late Pte Gordon Newport, who was a brother of L.O.L. 1987 when a arge attendance is hoped for The public are invited. x

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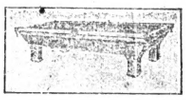

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:: LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

"Then I vote we agree on one condition," said Gane, and he took out a sheet of paper from a little leather-ette writing-case on the table, and proceeded to draw up what he called a "contract." It was quite clearly written, and, with the spelling a little amended, it was as follows.—

"I agree to pay to Brady Grane and to William Evans, within one month from this date, the sum of five thousand pounds apiece, or to hand over to them within that period jewellery to that selling value, in consideration of their allowing him to retain the whole of the jewellery as follows" (here followed a complete list of the various articles) at present equally the property of myself and the said Brady Grane and William Evans."

He read this over carefully, showed it to Evans, and then pushed it across the table to Paul.

"Now sign that," said he briefly.

Paul read it over carefully, signed it and rose with a smile.

"Right you are," said he. "Within four weeks you shall be reimbursed. In the meantime we'll each go our own way. We meet in London, the old place, this day month."

He was out of the room and away very quickly, and the two other rogues were left together.

Evans was downcast.

"Do you suppose he'll hold to his bargain?" said he gloomily. "I don't."

"Don't you see," said Gane confidently, "that what he's bound to pay up is a sight more than we should get out of our share of the Vienna lot?"

"But shall we get it?"

"If we don't," said Gane in a greasy whisper, "we can show this paper to his fine lady wife, and she goes my lord like a rocket what's been fired."

Evans still looked dismal.

"I tell you we've got him on toast," persisted the author of the "contract" emphatically.

Evans wagged his head warningly.

"He's a slippery fish," said he.

CHAPTER IX

Paris detained the newly-married pair but a very short time, for Paul was tired of it, and its gaieties had little attraction for Lady Ursula, who, when she visited all the churches of note, and the English charities in which she was interested, was quite ready to go away.

So they went to Switzerland, where the winter sports were an attraction for them both, and it was at this time that Paul discovered, rather to his surprise, that the grave and calm Lady Ursula took the natural delight of a healthy young woman in skating and tobogganing.

Nevertheless she did not cease to lament her long absence from "her" poor; and although she did her best to find work to do among the peasants of the Swiss village, where her gracious presence made everywhere a favorable impression, she never succeeded in taking to her heart the thrifty and somewhat shy peasants of the mountains with the same passion that she felt for her Kentish village friends.

In the meantime, although her love for her husband, and her admiration for him, increased rather than diminished, the quality of those emotions underwent a change.

For deep down in her heart she began to entertain a suspicion that he had not been inspired by the same feelings towards her as those she had for him.

Paul was always courteous, patient, amusing. But she was sensitive enough to know that her society bored him, and that the joy she felt in his presence found no echo in his heart.

Lady Ursula, proud, affectionate capable of profound feeling, did not fret herself over this discovery. Why should she have expected that a man of the world, older than herself and of vastly more experience, should feel as profound an emotion as a quiet woman like herself, without coquetries, to attract or wit to amuse?

Instead of repining, she set herself to find out some sure way to his heart, and resolved that she would never give him cause to repent his marriage.

So when he wanted to go out, she never sought to detain him; when he evidently found pleasure in the society of the merry English and American girls who had come to Switzerland for the winter sports, she took care to show no jealousy.

And if sometimes it she had cause to feel wounded, she took care not to show it. And, on the whole, considering the fact that the pair were ridiculously ill-matched, that her sport supplied the place of warmer affections on one side and stronger demonstrations on the other, so that they parted with those they met, for phenomenally happy.

At the end of a fortnight, however, Paul began to show signs of restlessness, and on receiving a letter from Henry Fitch with an invitation to the newly-married pair to come to them as soon after the New Year as they could, to help them with the work expected at a general election, Paul expressed a hope that Lady Ursula would not mind cutting short their stay abroad.

Of course she consented.

The day before their proposed return, Paul asked his wife to let him see her jewellery, and she at once brought it to him and left it with him while she went back into her room to dress for dinner. Twenty minutes later he came into the room and showed her a pile of loose gems in a newspaper. In his other hand were the twisted and broken settings of the gems.

Lady Ursula uttered a cry of horror. Little as she cared for jewellery, she had begun to feel a dutiful wife's pride in the treasures which had been, so she was told, handed down in her husband's family.

"What a pity," cried she in dismay. "Your grandmother's fete."

"They were barbaric, weren't they?" said Paul easily.

"Well, perhaps. But you said yourself that made them unique. Oh, I'm sorry."

As she spoke she turned over with her hand the great square emeralds, the diamonds and the milky pearls, which looked so poor and mean now, as jewels do when they are seen thus in undress.

"What are you going to do with them?" she asked.

"I'm going to have them all reset for you. Not only these, but all the others, too."

Lady Ursula was more and more surprised.

"But the necklace and the tiara are quite modern. They are very well set," protested she.

"I don't think so. And you will let me have my own way about them, won't you?"

"Oh, of course. I have always looked upon them as yours, not mine."

"No, no, don't say that. I shan't allow you to say so, indeed, when my wife has jewels as handsome as any of those at Oare Court."

Lady Ursula looked distressed.

"Oh, I couldn't think of trying to compete with those people," she said hastily.

And then, remembering that the sentiment to which she had given utterance was something less than Christian, she hung her head and was silent.

"I don't mean you to be cut out by anybody," said Paul firmly.

She raised her head with a little smile.

"Surely, Paul, you don't think we can hold up our heads, in matters of that sort, against millionaires?" said she. "Even my people would never try to do so."

"We will," said he confidently. "It's easier than you think. Even millionaires, on the other side of the Atlantic, use sham jewels sometimes, in the certainty that they will pass, with them, for real ones."

Perhaps Lady Ursula looked incredulous.

"I tell you," he persisted, "that those great pearls which Mrs. Finchden wears round her throat are not real."

Lady Ursula smiled.

"Who has told you that?" she said.

"I'm quite sure you're wrong about those particular pearls. That necklace is unique. I've heard all about it. It took years to collect the pearls, and she had to wait four years for the fifth row because they couldn't match them earlier."

Paul smiled.

(To be continued)

Way of the Wireless

The Complexity of the Wireless Traffic in the North Sea

The complexity of the wireless traffic over the North Sea, says the Wireless Age for May, is well illustrated by the story of a correspondent who visited the radio room of a battleship of the British fleet. Not only could he pick up Poldhu, the German press sent out from Nordeich, and the Eiffel Tower, but communication between Madrid, the Russian commander in the Baltic, the Mediterranean fleet, the admiral of the British Grand Fleet, and the German headquarters were all plainly audible. This, of course, was accomplished by adjusting the apparatus to accomodate the varying wave-lengths.

The wireless officer in charge on the vessel which the writer visited had the effect it was a "wonderful night for wireless," though the night was muggy and cold. But there was something in the atmospheric conditions which responded exactly to the requirements of the wireless.

The operator had just finished taking the daily news message from Poldhu, the Welsh station of the English Marconi Company's station at Cape Cod, which sends press dispatches to Atlantic passenger vessels, and remarked that it ought to be possible in a moment to hear Nordeich, the high power German station which sends out the German press despatches to ships at sea. The operator laid his eye on the clock, whose minute hand was approaching the hour of nine. "Herr is very punctual, sir, is Nordeich; you can set your watch by him. I dare say he is just beginning with his piper now; he will start in a minute. If you take the receiver you'll hear him."

"I fitted the receiver over my ears," the correspondent continued. "A black vulcanite disc which regulates and times the wave-length to synchronize with one of the many voices in the air, was set to a certain number. I listened; there was a very faint, ghostly chorus of indistinct whines and buzzes, like that coming from a colony of insects disturbed in some affair.

"Punctually, as the minute hand rested on 12, a strong clear and strident note broke forth into the buzzing. 'There he is,' said the operator, who had a duplicate set at his ear. Nordeich begins, as everyone begins, by making his call sign, advertising to all whom it might concern, that he was about to begin his daily recital of the German version of the war.

"'Now listen to Poldhu,' said the operator, adjusting the apparatus. The strident note died away, and in their place a deep, gruff muttering dominated the air, when I was listening to Nordeich. Poldhu had been among the little minor chorus of whines and buzzes; when the dial change was made Nordeich sank to join its voice in the background of insect noises, and the rough voice took up the solo. Another adjustment, and the gruff voice finished and in its place came a musical tenor, small and bell-like, took up the tale.

"That is the Eiffel Tower," said the operator, and my attention was which had been fixed on that tall group of masts that rises above the heather and gorse on the downs beyond Mullion, suddenly transported to the night streets of Paris and that busy network of steel girders among whose interstices a little living, breathing human figure was sitting and pressing a key.

"Again there was an adjustment to reach another wave-length. 'Ah, you have got the Commander-in-chief,' said the operator.

"'But there were not all the wonders shown to me in the wireless office that winter night in the Northern seas. It was indeed a 'wonderful night for wireless,' dinner was over in the apartment of those to whom I was speaking.

"We heard all kinds of things on that night which are seldom heard together and under the same conditions. We heard the Russian Commander-in-chief in the Baltic, we heard Madrid and we heard the German Commander-in-chief from his fastness across the North Sea.

"We heard the British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean; all these of course were call signs known and recognized, but there were many others, coming no doubt, from places as diverse and remote and as kindred to the imagination, which we did not know or recognize. Yet they were for the most part voices only—voices and nothing else."

A railroad is projected to reach the top of Scotland's highest mountain, Ben Nevis.

Watch Canada Grow

Canadian Cities Bound to Grow in Wealth and Population

Guy Cathcart Pelton, writing in a recent issue of the Journal of Commerce, discusses the possibilities and probabilities of continued growth of Canadian cities, and contends that, as the Dominion of Canada increases in wealth and population, the cities will become larger. He contends that the rural population has increased as rapidly as the urban, and that the future of the cities is very bright. He writes:

"In the dull days before the war, when a lull in the real estate boom was felt from coast to coast in Canada, the critics at home and abroad got busy and accused us in Canada of many evils. One of these was that our cities had grown too fast and that we were sending too much population to the cities.

"Even in the day of the real estate boom in western cities there was a big increase going on in the rural population of Canada, quite as large as the increase in urban population, and the figures of the present day show that total population of the Dominion is quite in proportion to the urban population. In fact, we are as a country more sanely populated than other parts of this continent.

"Comparisons at this time are interesting. They give us the opportunity of figuring how big we may be, can go before we have reached the limit. We look at Toronto and Montreal and yet the idea that they are wonder cities for population. In many respects so they are, yet in the United States she would be included in the statistical reports under Group 2, for there are in the United States nine cities with a population exceeding five hundred thousand. Naturally we think of Chicago and New York, but we mustn't forget that there are Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittburg, Cleveland, St. Louis and Boston all bigger than Toronto.

United States has ten cities with population from 300,000 to 500,000. We in Canada scarcely realize that New Orleans, Washington, Newark, Buffalo, Cincinnati and numerous other United States cities are much bigger than Toronto and equal to Montreal in population. In the United States the cities of 363,000 to 500,000 population are put in Group 2. We have only two cities in Canada in our Group 1 that can boast of anywhere near these population, Winnipeg is climbing ahead, but it hasn't yet reached the 300,000 class.

"There are 30 cities in United States in the Group of cities having populations from 100,000 to 300,000, cities most of them bigger than Winnipeg. Lots of us Canadians have heard very little about Reading, Pennsylvania; or Camden, New Jersey; or Trenton, New Jersey. We have listened our eyes upon New York and Chicago, and hoped that some day Toronto would be the New York of Canada, and Winnipeg the Chicago of Canada. And so they will be. No true Canadian doubts that.

"The west is proud and justly proud of its cities. We have commenced to think that Edmonton and Regina were growing too fast, that the pace couldn't keep up. Yet the United States has 60 cities which are in the class from 50,000 to 100,000 population and I can name a half dozen that not one out of a hundred Canadians have ever heard of Passaic, New Jersey; Little Rock, Arkansas; or Chattanooga, Tennessee? Yet these cities are all bigger than Calgary or Edmonton or Regina and most of them are bigger than Vancouver.

In the number of cities of from 30,000 to 50,000 Canada is still in its infancy. This is the size of city which is possible in almost any rich agricultural community, yet outside of Ontario, Canada has very few, and very few in Ontario. Did you ever hear of Lynchburg, Virginia, or Muskogee, Oklahoma? Well, they are bigger cities than Regina or Moose Jaw or Saskatoon or Lethbridge.

"I claim that Canada's urban population grew too fast and will not again have any substantial progress is a claim made by critics who have not made a close study of the urban and rural population of other countries. Canada, with its eight million people has only three cities over 200,000, these being Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. The Dominion has only about 20 cities with a population exceeding 30,000, as compared with 200 in the United States.

"Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each only have one city over 20,000 and Prince Edward Island hasn't any city over 20,000. Quebec has three or four, and Ontario some half dozen. Saskatchewan and Alberta each have three cities in this class, while British Columbia also has three. Outside of Winnipeg, Manitoba has one good sized city, though Brandon is in the 15,000 class.

"The United States has hundreds of cities of from 10,000 to 15,000 population, and that's the reason the residents of such towns as Swift Current, North Battleford, Wetaskiwin, Lloyd, Prince Albert, Nanaimo and other cities, have faith in the future and believe that Canada will grow as Canada, and that they will become much more important centres of population than they are at the present time.

"And the faith of the residents of these small Canadian cities is well founded, for they are backed by resources quite as rich as any of the resources which have built up the cities of the United States.

"The boosters of Norfolk, Virginia, will tell you that Norfolk has been built up that city and are keeping it together are the little truck farms in that district. There isn't a province in Canada that cannot give greater returns from truck farms than these southern farms, which require extensive fertilization every year. Savannah is built upon shipping, just as was Vancouver, and with the exception of the manufacturing states of New England, the capitalization per capita of the manufacturing industry in the United States cities is no larger than in the Canadian cities.

"Such little cities as Welland, Ontario; and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, have important manufacturing industries and the opportunities of every small city in Canada, east and west are as good as ever the opportunities of the United States a few years ago. The Canadian cities are all surrounded by country of great agricultural resources and there is no reason on earth to heed the remarks of the critics who would tell us that we in Canada have reached our limit in city building, for as long as the rural population increases, so also will the urban, and the increase in immigration following the close of the European war if it benefits the Back of the Land movement and the agricultural settlement, will also benefit and increase the populations of the Canadian cities."

Good Roads

Good Rural Roads Are of the Utmost Value to the Farmer

One of those lovers of statistics, who spend their days in computations and their nights in figures, have calculated that there is hauled over the roads of Canada every year 100,000,000 tons of freight for a distance of five miles per ton. The computation is based on the amount of tonnage of the railways of the Dominion, which amounts to approximately 60,000,000 tons every year, together with an additional amount for local traffic. In view of the fact that the majority of railway freight must be hauled at both ends of the journey the estimate does not seem to be exaggerated.

The cost of haulage on the roads of Canada is rarely less than 25 cents a mile so that the total cost of the haulage of produce and goods in one year reaches the enormous proportions of $125,000,000. The cost of actually hauling freight on the roads of Europe is estimated at from eight to twelve cents per ton mile, so that it would seem that a system of good roads extended throughout the Dominion would mean a net saving over the amount now spent of something over $25,000,000 a year.

In view of the campaign for greater thrift it would seem that the good roads problem takes on a new aspect. It must not be forgotten also that bad roads mean a loss of time to the farmer. At the recent good roads conference at Montreal one of the engineers who has made a study of the question estimated that bad roads occasion a loss of a man and a team for twelve working days on every farm in the Dominion.

Rural roads are the primary channels of traffic. Along the roads production industry and commerce have their origin. If the common roads were closed the railway lines would decay and their rolling stock become fit for the scrap heap. The ocean liners would rust at their moorings if the roads were closed. Nations have even progressed without railways but good roads have always been vital to industrial development and national progress.

Bad roads limit the output of farms to the kind and quality of produce that can be drawn to market. Good roads permit the farmer to take advantage to the utmost of the location and fertility of his land. In other words, it may be broadly said that with bad roads the production is restricted to the amount of produce that can be drawn over the roads whereas with good roads it is restricted only by the amount and quality that can be sold on the market.

The road mileage of Canada there are about 250,000 miles of gravel roads, according to an estimate made for the Dominion government by Mr. W. A. MacLean, deputy minister of highways for Ontario. It should be the objective of every municipality in Canada to do its share in improving the roads within its boundaries by steady and persistent effort so that their cumulative efforts may one day see Canada a network of splendid highways and a network of branches linked up in some comprehensive plan.—Saskatoon Star.

Pushing on to Arctic Ocean

Word Received From R. N. W. M. P. Detachment Which Left Regina Last Summer

Word was received by Corporal Wight, of the Brockes detachment of the R. N. W. M. P., from his brother, Constable James Wight, who is one of the Hudson's Bay Patrol who left Regina last summer on the way to the Arctic in search of two missing priests, that the police patrol reached Dease river, where the priests' deserted cabin is located.

The letter was dated January 3 and took the four months to come through. Inspector La Nauze is in charge of the patrol and Constables Wight and Withers are the other policemen. Arden, a prospector, and an Eskimo interpreter also accompany the party. They intend pushing on to Coronation Gulf on the Arctic Ocean, according to a letter, travelling via Dismal Lakes. At the north coast Inspector Nauze and Arden will cross over to some islands and will cruise the gulf in search of the tribe of Eskimos who are supposed to have murdered Fathers Rouvier and Larour.

Arden saw members of this tribe with the priests' cassocks and rifles in the fall of 1914 and the priests have been missing since 1913. The tribe was discovered four years ago by Stefansson and are said to be unusually savage. The patrol will be three years on the trip.

Ireland's True National Color

The question raised in the London press recently, as to what is really the national color of Ireland, does not admit of debate, at any rate from an historical point of view. The national color is of course blue and not green. The adoption of the "immortal green" dates, it is generally supposed, from the rebellion of '98. At that time Ulster Orangemen made common cause with the Irish nationalists of the south, and a green flag was chosen as their ensign because green was the color produced by the blending of orange and blue. The national flag, too, of Ireland is not the green flag with an Irish harp in the centre, but the white flag showing the red saltier of St. Patrick.—Christian Science Monitor.

"Engaged to four girls at once? How do you explain such shameless conduct?" "I don't know! Cupid must have shot me with a machine-gun, I think!"

Celebration of Anzac Day

Glowing Tribute Paid to Heroes by George Mc L. Brown, European Manager of the C. P. R.

On April 24th the "Pall Mall Gazette" of London, England contained many views of the celebration of Anzac Day at Westminster Abbey commemorating the bravery of soldiers of Australia and New Zealand on the Gallipoli Peninsula which occurred on April 25, 1916. Among them appeared the following striking tribute paid by Mr. George Mc L. Brown, European Manager of the C. P. R.

"The sacred hearth of Westminster Abbey, which echoes with the story of our past, is a fitting shrine in which to commemorate the noble "Anzac" dead. Not alone because of the valour, the fortitude, and the sacrifice, are the memories of those lives laid down, previous to the Empire, but because they symbolize the high qualities which throughout centuries have gone to the building up of the British race. The courage and the chivalry of our forefathers lived again in those daunting heroes of Gallipoli who have passed on unlimed the traditions of our history. And wherever those traditions are reverenced, in the United Kingdom, in their own homelands of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, in Canada, in South Africa—wherever the British flag flies there will be gathered those valiant men who strengthened the old, and forged new bonds to draw closer together and make of us one people. As a Canadian, I speak with certainty when I say that in no part of the Empire is the service the Anzacs have rendered more universally recognized than in Canada. We feel that their splendid story is our pride and honor too, and that they have helped to bring home to us afresh the truth that though the seas may roll between, we are all Mother country, and daughter nations, one Empire. Not each for himself, but one for all—we die, we live."

Buying Up Horses

Scarcity of Horses All Over Dominion is the Report

Since the outbreak of the war, the British Remount Commission has purchased in Canada 15,000 horses. 8,000 have been bought by French contractors and 25,000 by the Canadian Department of Militia. The Department of Militia is now engaged in buying an additional thousand head. The British Remount Commission has purchased over 700 since March and is buying daily in Montreal. French contractors are anxious to obtain supplies and are arranging to buy all that are available both in the East and in the West. It is understood that, as a result of the purchases already made, army horses are finding it increasingly difficult, both in United States and in Canada, to readily secure the number of horses which they require, particularly of the type suitable for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery.

The condition to the purchases for army account, commercial activity from two distinct quarters has exerted a very evident influence upon the Canadian horse market during the past three or four months. Since the beginning of the year, 6,000 horses reached the Winnipeg Stock Yards from Eastern Canada and 5,917 were shipped from the same yards westward, mostly to Saskatchewan. During the months of January, February and March, 1,805 horses were exported to the United States. A few hundred more went forward to the same market in April. The horses exported were good farm chunks weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. As high as $500 a pair for animals possessing extra quality and conformation. This new movement in the horse market is having its effect upon prices all over Canada.

For Army Workers

Equipment for the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps

Gigantic steam shovels weighing 65 tons each, capable of eating up the earth at the rate of 150 to 200 cubic yards an hour, and self-propelling excavating track pile drivers, are part of the equipment recently purchased by the government for Col. C. W. P. Ramsay, of the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps. This plant was selected by Col. Ramsay's colleagues in the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway and is being prepared by that company at the request of the government for shipment abroad. The Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps has already built many miles of track at strategic points and is all the while engaged in surveys for further construction. The work has often to be done under fire, and though there have been so many minor casualties there have been no serious casualties. Out of the non-commissioned officers and sappers that enlisted on the foundation of the corps, 18 have already received commissions in the Royal Engineers, a remarkable tribute to their efficiency, while Col. Ramsay's name has been once mentioned in dispatches. The splendid work of these Canadian engineers has been highly appreciated by the allied commanders.

Shortage of Horses in the Dominion

There is a shortage of horses in Ontario, age of horses on account of the heavy drain of supplying thousands for military purposes, was the statement of Mr. Brydon, Brydon, Ontario live stock commissioner, who attended the meeting of the National Live Stock Record Board in Toronto.

"There were not enough horses in Canada to work the land," he declared. "Something must be done to conserve our supply."

On account of farmers' credit with the banks being curtailed, there has been a falling off in the breeding of horses since 1914

Drunkenness is Down

Convictions for drunkenness in Great Britain have decreased by 49 to 50 per cent. Secret drinking, however, is believed by some to be on the increase.

The Clarion Call

The Duty of Everyone to Contribute to the Success of the War

Last year Canada responded magnificently to the call of the Empire. The soil was cultivated to its utmost limit, with the result that a bountiful harvest was reaped. Boys and girls united with their parents in showing the good will and the proud national spirit that they possessed. They bent their energies towards making the land produce all that it was capable of doing. The times were not financially good and bitter experience had had with prior failure in the previous year. Nothing daunted they went to work with determined will and persistence and they reaped where they had sown. When the crops were gathered granaries were full to overflowing. Canada had cause for the celebration of the greatest, most intense, most earnest thanksgiving she had ever known. That there was no unmindfulness of the source whence which all blessings flow was shown in action as well as in words. Patriotic gifts came from many directions in many ways. The women worked with life and love. They gave the fruits of their labors and they gave their offspring. The men devoted their acres and their services to the cause of the Empire. Boys and girls cultivated what they farmed on war-plots. The yields from which went towards filling the exchequer of patriotism. There were slackers then, there were Scrooges then, there are the same elements today, but the evidences of sympathy far overshadow the discordance and such a front of unity was displayed as commanded the respect and admiration of the world.

This year there must be no backing up. Everything must be done to set afresh the truth that though the seas may roll between, we are all Mother country, and daughter nations, one Empire. Not each for himself, but one for all—we die, we live.

The future of the Empire rested in a large measure with Canada at the beginning. It rests with us to a greater extent now. We have increased our responsibility. We have voluntarily added to the weight of our share of the titanic burden. We must bear the self-imposed load cheerfully and generously. We must show our worthiness of the trust assumed. We must prove our appreciation of the high and honorable partnership into which we have entered. We must do all this and we must perform the tasks with, if at all possible, increased zealousness. To halt or pause would be fatal. Our works of charity must continue to the full and be added to. Our eye, not only on the present but also on the future, must never hesitate or waver. When peace comes our granaries and our stalls must be full.

Today we are called upon to do our share of the lighting, to care for the wounded, to help to bury the dead and to admire the living heroes and they are all heroes who go forth—(forgive we may be summoned to epitomize that word) to help in the arts of peace, and to do all we can to assist in repairing the terrible ravages of a war that has taken on such proportions in magnitude and savagery that even "Armageddon" is scarcely thought a fitting descriptive term. In short, it is our duty to be prepared for any and every eventuality, both present and future. At war, we are yet not at war. We can plough, sow and reap and tend our flocks and herds undisturbed by the thunder of artillery. We can carry on our industries without fear of hindrance. We can win glory on the battlefield or we can live our own lives amid peace and plenty. All that is demanded is remembrance of our country and truth to ourselves. That is the clarion call.

—Montreal Family Herald.

Women Watchmen

In Germany and Austria, women, as in Great Britain, are releasing men from secular employments for the army, and a Berlin investigator affirms that they are specially successful as night watchmen.

At Lichtenburg one of these lady watchmen secured the arrest of two notorious burglars. Another watchman of the same burglars attacked their loot into a motor-car and then jumped on the footboard as the car was driving off. Instead of being alarmed that they jumped out of the car and left it and the booty to the watchwoman."

Of course, we all are aware that ladies are experts at capturing men in any case.

Watered Margarine

Liquid margarine is the latest alternative to butter in Berlin, but even the German police cannot stand for such an adulteration, and a seller of the butter has been fined $250 for adulterating it with 60 per cent of water. The price of beef in Berlin is now at 75 cents per lb

Cheap "War Loans"

Austria is beginning to feel the pinch of the war. Such luxuries as beef are no longer in happy sight on the tables of the Vienna workingman's table. The government in raising its last war loan had to induce money by accepting subscriptions as low as 50 cents

Working Your Eight Hours

The Secret of Success in Your Life's Work Lies in Industry

Generally speaking, a man 60 years old has slept twenty years, played 20 years and worked 20 years. That is to say, he has divided each day of his life as follows: Eight hours of sleep, eight hours for pleasure and recreation and eight hours for work.

Of course, there are exceptions to this rule; but the man who violates this division of his day for any considerable length of time in the end likely will pay the piper. If he sleeps too much, he's a dope; if he plays too much, he vegetates and disqualifies himself for work; if he works too much, he breaks down.

Only a third of one's life seems a small proportion to devote to work. It would seem that a man could not accomplish much who devotes two-thirds of his life to sleep and recreation, and some men do not accomplish much; but that is because they do not make the most of their working hours.

The secret of successful accomplishment in the day's work—the secret of success in your life's work, lies in industry. While you are working, work—don't dilly and dally and gather wool and chew your pencil and run to the window when you hear the fire engine coming. Keep eternally on your job in the office from the time you hang up your hat in the morning until the clock strikes at quitting time. Make a chip fly every second—concentrate every ounce of mental or physical energy on the work at hand—let there be no lost motion, no cerebral vibration—maintain yourself at the highest degree of efficiency.

If you do this for eight hours every day you'll be heard from ere you are long on the job—you will marvel at your achievements—you won't have much competition. The reason why one man can do in two hours what another man requires eight hours to do, in fifty cases out of fifty is not hard to find if you watch both workers for a few minutes.—Boston Globe.

Mastication or Starvation

The Germans have just hit upon the practice of thorough mastication as, to quote the words of the "Koelnische Volkszeitung," "a weapon in our armory against England's war of starvation."

A schoolmaster contributor to the journal named, finding his exhortations concerning the patriotic value of thorough chewing fell on deaf ears when addressed to his pupils, had the happy thought of ordering each to bring an unbuttered piece of black bread to school, and put them through a regular chewing drill. "Each one had to bite off a regular piece and chew this as long as possible without making a swallowing movement." The result was that the boys could only get rid of a quarter of their bread in the time at their disposal, and the rest was spared.

"Eight quarters saved was certainly a great gain; but it rather recalls the story of the horse whose master was teaching it to live on nothing. If we remember aright, the poor thing died when it had got down to one straw a day.

Germany's Next Harvest a Failure

The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says that according to reliable information the big crop of Germany's next harvest is bound to be a failure.

"It is this hopeless prospect for the future," he says, "that has impelled the German Government to a desperate peace venture through the medium of negotiations with the United States.

"The failure of the harvest is due entirely to the blockade. German crops will be poor because the British navy has cut off from Germany all its overseas supplies, first, of cattle feeding stuffs, second, of artificial fertilizers. In all parts of the Empire farmers have reported that their land is not in nearly as good as its full yield.

"With this fact now before it, the Government knows that even if staved off in the meantime famine next winter is inevitable."

Smashed German Supply Base

A Scotsman, returning on trench experience, relates what he heard from the lips of an aviator:

"It was my good fortune to smash up a German supply base, said the airman, when I pressed him. "I had a risky time of it getting over the spot, where I dropped the bombs. But I was so eager to drop to wreck the Boche depot I quite forgot some of my own dangers. The right moment came, and I let her go. I looked down to see what would happen. There was a mullied roar, and a cloud of smoke and dust arose.

"As it cleared away I saw the success of my lucky shot. I forgot where I was, jumped up, and shouted and waved my hat, but I hardly knew I was being fired at. It was one of the keenest feelings of enjoyment I have ever experienced."

A Stupid Subterfuge

The stupidity and hypocrisy of Germany's apologists for the systematic campaign of murder and piracy at sea was in retaliation for Great Britain's "attempt to starve millions of Germans into submission" have long been apparent to the neutral world. Aside from the fact that the blockade is a legitimate act of war, every schoolboy knows or ought to know that it was not established until after Germany announced by "submarine blockade" the British Isles in February, 1915, and her determination to torpedo every ship that left or approached Ireland, regardless of neutral or belligerent.—Victoria Times.

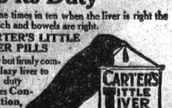
The Imperial Chancellor, in his famous war speech in the Reichstag, said, "there must be a new Belgium." Evidently the Belgians in East Africa have of late been thinking. They have captured 90 miles of German territory there, and named the first town that they took possession of. Liege.

Polite attendant at dentist's surgery, opening the door to a woe-begone patient: "And what name shall I have the misery of announcing?"

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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Prompt Relief

from the all-too-common ills of the digestive organs—weak stomach, torpid liver and inactive bowels—is found in the always safe, sure, quick-acting

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

GoldLeaf Shoe Dressing

Especially adapted for Ladies' and Children's Shoes, produces the blackest and most brilliant shine of any self-shining dressing made. Contains nothing injurious and is the the only dressing of its kind that contains oil to soften and preserve the leather.

Makes Old Shoes look like New. Used largely in Shoe Factories for finishing new work.

AT ALL DEALERS

DEAFNESS IS MISERY

I know because I was Deaf and had Head Noises for over 30 years. My invisible Anti-septic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Megaphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my sworn statement of how I recovered my hearing. A. O. LEONARD

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LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00. 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.

THERAPION

Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS. LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY BLADDER DISEASES. BLOOD POISON. PILES EITHER NO DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co 90 BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION

SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

LITTLE

THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

Poor Puss!

A Dungannon soldier, writing home from one of the fronts, says: "While taking a ramble the other day I happened on a little wooden cross bearing the inscription: 'This mascot of the 10th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Carson's Orange cat—killed in action 6th March, 1916.' I made inquiries, and found that a cat was actually buried there. It was a lovely big animal, and the pet of the regiment. He had been sunning himself and a lump of shrapnel came over and cut him in two."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

There is a decided economic difference between the news that the German authorities have instructed the people to slay crows and storks for food purposes, and the sale of superfluous jewellery in London, England. At a sale of that kind $140,000 was raised for the Red Cross.

Why Do Boys Leave the Farm

Social Conditions are to a Great Extent Neglected

The Commission of Conservation during the year 1915 conducted an agricultural survey on over 400 farms throughout the Dominion. Various phases of farm life were investigated, and some interesting conditions presented.

Social conditions, and other incentives to keep the young people on the farms are to a great extent neglected, as may be seen from the following reports of the survey:

Ten per cent. of the farmers visited have had boys leave and go to the city. Seven per cent. have sons married who are farming. Nineteen per cent. stated that they were following some form of bookkeeping, but only one man was following a complete method. Sixty-seven per cent. take agricultural papers, seventeen per cent. take story magazines, and seventy-seven per cent. take a daily paper.

In 53 per cent. of the families visited there were young people over 14 years of age, while 31 per cent. had a horse and buggy or an automobile for the young people. Sixty-one per cent. of the farmers attended some kind of community event or events during the past year, chiefly church socials and picnics.

Here it may be stated that the rural churches have a great opportunity to develop the social life of their activities, to reach more of the young people in the country and interest them in clean amusements, sports and recreations. The local fairs also are prominent among the community events attended by the farmer. Only one of the many farmers visited mentioned attending a literary society. Twenty-five per cent. of the home had no musical instrument of any kind; 39 per cent. had pianos.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children, and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.

How to Save Potato Crop

Neglect of Treatment Causes a Heavy Annual Loss

From 1905 to 1915 the average annual yield of potatoes in Canada was 18,405,000 bushels, constituting one of our important field crops. The annual yield, however, is greatly lessened by the ravages of diseases and insects. The season of 1915 was admittedly one of the worst in years for late blight, and the botanical division of the central experimental farm observes that, in one small province of Canada, the loss from this disease amounted to about 2,000,000 bushels, not including loss in storage.

Potato diseases may be controlled in different ways; some by spraying, some by seed treatment and some by seed selection. For early and late blight and for flea beetles, Bordeaux mixture is very effective. By adding poison to this mixture the Colorado potato beetle is also kept in check. Numerous experiments have been made which demonstrate clearly the practical value of spraying with Bordeaux mixture. At the Vermont agriculture experiment station experiments have been conducted for many years. Over a period of 18 years the yield on the sprayed area averaged 271 bushels per acre, while the unsprayed area averaged 159 bushels per acre for the same period. The lowest gain from spraying was 26 per cent., while the average was 92 per cent. This evidence should be sufficient to convince every farmer that it pays to spray. It does not cost much and is not so troublesome as many imagine. If you have not full directions at hand write now to the nearest experimental farm or the Central Farm at Ottawa and you will receive complete instructions regarding making and applying Bordeaux mixture.—F. C. N.

Norway Favors Great Britain

"In our neutral countries we look upon the war as being fought in the interests of the nations as against German militarism," says Mr. Johan Castberg, President of the Norwegian Odelsting and ex-Minister of Justice and Social Reform.

"We have followed with close interest, the statements of Mr. Asquith and others on behalf of the British Government as to why England entered the war, and it has been a great tered the war, and it has been a great satisfaction to us in Norway to know that those lines of policy will not be departed from us so far as England is concerned.

"As foreigners, we cannot, of course, meddle in your politics, but there is a strong feeling in neutral countries, and especially in Norway, that the continuity of the British Government should remain unbroken

Referring to the British blockade, he said: "It is harassing to the trade of neutral countries, and there must be irritation at times. But that is a very different thing to killing of neutrals and non-combatants by submarines. And we trust that England will try to cause as little inconvenience as possible to neutrals."

Consoling—"What did you say your age was?" he remarked, between dances.

"Well, I didn't say," smartly returned the girl, "but I've just reached twenty-one."

"Is that so?" he returned, consolingly. "What detained you?"

Butter and Health

Milk is Not Considered Safe Unless it is Pasteurized

The relation of butter to health is a question to which certain very eminent hygienists have been turning their attention recently (writes David J. Hickey in an article on "How Butter is Made," in the Housewives' League, Magazine.)

Such a person as Prof. Posenau, of the department of hygiene at Harvard, made some very remarkable studies on the subject. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States, through its scientists, has done a great deal to throw a much needed light on the subject also.

It is a well established fact that disease can be disseminated through the agency of raw milk, and it seems only logical to question whether the same disease germs cannot be carried in other dairy products made also from raw milk and cream, such as butter and cheese.

It is estimated by the government that about 10 per cent. of all dairy cows in the United States are suffering with some form of tuberculosis. There are about twenty-two millions of dairy cows in the United States at the present time, so that would mean two million two hundred thousand tuberculosis cows. In New York State alone, the Bureau of Animal Industry estimates that fully one-third of all the cows have tuberculosis in some form.

Milk from such cows cannot really be considered safe unless it has been pasteurized, and the great bulk of it used for butter making is not pasteurized at all.

Rosenau gives the following results from experiments made at Boston last year:

"Twenty-one samples of butter of unknown age purchased on the open market and examined for the presence of tuberculi bacilli gave positive results in nine and one-half per cent."

It is said by authorities on the subject among government officials that tuburculi bacilli continue to lurk in butter, even after they have been kept for five and six months in cold storage! Pasteurization would have killed the bacilli easily and eliminated much danger and risk to the users of the butter

One of the worst diseases among cattle, caused by a germ known as the bacillus of infectious abortion, which caused the premature births of thousands of calves annually can be carried by the agency of milk and milk products, and has been found in humans as a result of eating milk or milk products infected with the germ. Just what is the effect of this germ on the human organism is not definitely determined, but any disease-producing germ is dangerous to health.

Have Been Tried And Found Good

WHY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE SO POPULAR

They Are Invaluable As a Tonic and Family Medicine As Well As a Preventive and Cure for the More Serious Kidney Diseases.

Chelmsford, Ont. (Special.)—"We have found Dodd's Kidney Pills extremely good. We are in good health thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

These are the words of Miss Delia Charron, a well known resident here. Others tell the same story. They have tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them good.

For Dodd's Kidney Pills as a tonic and family medicine are without an equal. When you feel worn, tired and run down the chances are ten to one that your kidneys are at fault.

When the kidneys become clogged or out of order, the circulation becomes sluggish, the impurities are not strained out of the blood and the result is weariness and lack of energy all over the body.

This condition is not only disagreeable but dangerous as well. The impurities in the blood are the seeds of disease. If they are not removed Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, or Bright's Disease may result.

Guard against these diseases and get back your accustomed energy by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Russia's Gigantic Aeroplane

The Russian's Ila-Mourometz, their brand new aeroplane, will play enormous havoc upon the enemy, for every movement of the huge flier has demonstrated its superiority to the dirigible.

It is easier managed, does not require more than two men to navigate, and yet carries with it the most infernal cargo of war missiles. One of these paid a flying visit to Daoudzeras, southeast of Frederichstadt, and dropped thirteen bombs, each weighing 40 lbs., upon the railway station.

In addition the observer sent seven others filled with splinters down upon the German entrenchments, starting fires and greatly disorganizing the enemy. It is believed that aeroplanes of this type are being manufactured for service with the British Army.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The Hare and the Tortoise

Possibly it is England's strong point that she is so slow to learn. Germany learned a lot, learned it very fast, and a good part of it wasn't so, and has got her into heaps of trouble.—From Life.

Asthma Can be Cured. Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After its many years of relief of the most stubborn cures no sufferer can doubt the perfect effectiveness of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist; he can supply you.

A young and ambitious preacher who was staying at a friend's house retired to his room for an hour or so each day to practice pulpit oratory. Although he did not know it, at times his impassioned tones could be heard throughout the house. A Bishop happened to call one day when the budding orator was holding forth. "Gracious men!" exclaimed the Bishop. "Pray, what might that be?" "Sit down, Bishop!" his friend replied. "That's only a young man practising what he preaches!"

Tourist—What very changeable weather you get down here!

Old Fisherman—Changeable do ye call it, sir? If it 'ad been changeable we'd have changed it long ago!

The Great Bagdad Stake

Capture by Allies Would Change the Moslem Order

The chief significance of the Anglo-Russian campaign in Mesopotamia lies in the one fact that Bagdad, the strategic aim of the conflict, has been the seat of the Caliphate in the past and is one of the recognized centres of the power of Islam today.

In dealing with Turkey and the Turks one must take account of a simple but tremendous fact—that, far from being a solitary individual or power, the power is rather one backed more or less unanimously and vigorously by sentiment of the Mohammedan world outside the Turkish Empire. The Kaiser, a skillful diplomat as well as aa trained soldier, has had the shrewdness to make this fact the very cornerstone of his foreign policy relative to Turkey since the beginning of his reign.

The climax was reserved for our day. The great war was declared on Aug 1, 1914 While none of Turkey's rights were in peril and all her interests required a nattitude of absolute neutrality, yet three months later she surprised the world by jumping into the ring of fire on the side of the Central Powers. Two things induced her to take the momentous step—the pleasure of fighting somebody and the promise of one-fifth of the huge indemnity which Germany hoped to exact out of prostrate France and England. In return for this double favor she promised to make a two-fold contribution to the alliance—that is, the resources of the Turkish army and the sentiment of the world of Islam. In accordance with the agreement, on Nov. 3, 1914, the Sultan, as commander in chief of the Ottoman army and navy, declared war against the Allies, and a few days later, in the capacity of Caliph, solemnly called upon the Mohammedan states and races anywhere on earth to join in a holy war—a summons which had not sounded for centuries. On that day England and France and Russia became "infidel" states in the eyes of the Mohammedan world. The proper punishment for an "infidel" is death, according to Islam.

England, who strangely enough governs the largest Mohammedan community on earth (65,000,000 in India alone,) and Russia, who has many millions of them within her dominions, were, of course, fully cognizant of the logical possibilities of the Sultan's challenge. They reasoned that as a counterstroke nothing would be as effective as the capture of the nearest stronghold of the Caliph's influ- credit him in the eyes of the many upon as the objective of a double campaign moving from opposite directions—an Anglo-Indian army landed at the Persian Gulf to work its way up the Tigris valley and a Russian army with headquarters in Caucasus to move southward.

If the campaign can be brought to a successful issue it will prove an achievement of far-reaching consequences, both strategically and otherwise. With Bagdad in the hands of the Allies, all talk of a teutonic drive toward India will have vanished into the air. The much-heralded German-Turkish campaign against the Suez Canal will automatically cease to be. The Sultan himself will deem it expedient to seek out a safe spot in Asia Minor for the transfer of his government from the present location in the Bosporus.

The religious significance of the event, so far as it relates to the Turkish Sultan, will be even greater. His moral prestige will at once be gone. The fact of holy Bagdad, the ancient metropolis of the holy religion in the past and one of the greatest shrines of Islam today, falling into Christian hands cannot help out completely liscredti him in the eyes of the many millions who have been taught to revere him as the successor of Allah's Great Prophet.—New York Times.

BABY'S WELFARE

The welfare of the baby is the fond mother's greatest aim. No mother wants to see her little ones suffering from colds, constipation, colic or any other of the many ills that so often afflict little ones. Thousands of mothers have learned that by giving an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets to their children they can keep them well. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Richard Boston, Pembroke, Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets saved my little girl when nothing else appeared to help her. I would not attempt to raise a baby without keeping the Tablets in the house." They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

V. C. For English Curate

Great Britain has been delighted to read that the Victoria Cross had been conferred upon a temporary chaplain of the Forces, a London curate from the Thames-side parish of St. Peter's, Deptford.

"Three days running, during heavy fighting, he went repeatedly, backwards and forwards, under continuous and heavy shell and machine-gun fire, between our original trenches and those captured from the enemy, in order to tend and rescue wounded men." In the first two days he brought in twenty-two who had been badly wounded, and three were actually killed while he was dressing their wounds; then next day he took charge of a party of volunteers and once more went out to bring in those who remained.

"This splendid work," says the offical notification, "was quite voluntary on his part, and outside the scope of his ordinary duties."

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

Experience Counts

Keeping poultry for eggs, to realize a profit and make a success, requires some experience; more, in fact, than most people imagine. Do not get the idea that all there is to it is getting some incubators and filling them with eggs and hatching them out in the spring and by fall have laying hens, and that, when eggs are high, you will be taking in some of the high prices that are quoted in the papers. That theory looks nice when you are not in the business.

Hay and Clover Meadows

The proportion of hay and clover meadows winter killed proved to be unusually small, being only 35 per cent. for all Canada as compared with 10 per cent. last year, 14 per cent. in 1914, and 22 per cent. in 1913. The average condition was 92 per cent. of the standard or full crop as compared with 91 per cent. last year, 86.7 per cent. in 1914, 89.6 per cent in 1913, and 74.6 per cent. in 1912

New British Machine Gun

It Accounted for 330 Germans in Half an Hour

The Germans were for many months superior in machine guns, but the British now have a gun which can beat this and is beating it every day.

Invented by an American officer, Col. Lewis, and made in Belgium almost up to the moment when the German scouts entered the city of its manufacture, the invention narrowly escaped capture by the Germans.

Its killing power may be gauged from the fact that in one trench recently one of these guns, manned by a crew of two men, accounted for 330 Germans in half an hour.

Shoddy Finery Unpopular

According to a London newspaper, women, who never made money before in England, are now doing so. A large proportion are spending their gains on health and fat-producing foods. An observer of the changed produced thereby affirms that the English girls are looking plump and well fed—resembling the French and American girls. One seldom meets with a thin or anemic young woman now. Shoddy finery is also disappearing. Aids to beauty are sought after to such an extent that drug stores give them extra display in their windows.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Gents,—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,
ALFRED ROCHAV,
Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

Motor Busses as War Waggons

The defence of Verdun was planned and executed on the supposition that no railroads were available. Every move was by motor.

The artillery, big guns and little, which used to be drawn slowly into action behind weary horses, now dash up to their positions mounted bodily on rapid motortrucks. It is quite a common sight to see several batteries of 75's, caissons and guns, loaded upon high-horse-powered trucks, sailing down the road like a streak.

"I have just made the trip by army motor from Bar-le-Duc to the citadel," writes a war correspondent. "We passed hundreds upon hundreds of other motor-driven vehicles, ranging in size from the smallest motor-cycle or cycle-car to the trucks which every wheel is a driving wheel, and which can haul a house."

Unconquerable Belgium

Belgium has for the time being lost her freedom, but she retains her unconquerable soul and the day of her deliverance from bondage to the oppressor is drawing nearer. We will never sheathe the sword until Belgium is restored to her full national rights, and until generous reparation is made to her for all that she has suffered. There are other aims in this war precipitated by Germany's unholy ambition; but the restoration of Belgium's national independence is the foremost aim; and whatever the cost the Allies will continue the war until that aim is fully realized.—London Chronicle.

A form of rubber stamp has been invented for marking initials of owners of golf balls.

Stiff, Enlarged Joints Limber Up! Every Trace of Rheumatism Goes!

Even Chronic Bedridden Cases Are Quickly Cured

Rub on Magic "Nerviline"

Nothing on earth can beat old "Nerviline" when it comes to curing rheumatism.

The blessed relief you get from Nerviline comes mighty quick, and you don't have to wait a month for some sign of improvement.

You see Nerviline is a direct application, it is rubbed right into the sore joint, thoroughly rubbed over the twitching muscle that perhaps for years has kept you on the jump. In this way you get to the real source of the trouble. After you have used Nerviline just once you'll say it's amazing, a marvel, a perfect wonder of efficacy.

NERVILINE

Just think of it, five times stronger and more penetrating than any other known liniment. Soothing, healing, full of pain-destroying power, and yet it will never burn, blister or destroy the tender skin of even a child.

You've never yet tried anything half so good as Nerviline for any sort of pain. It does cure rheumatism, but that's not all. Just test it out for lame back or lumbago. Gee, what a fine cure it is for a bad cold, for chest tightness even for neuralgia headache it is simply the finest ever.

For the home, for the hundred and one little ailments that constantly arise, whether earache, toothache, stiff neck, or some other muscular pain—Nerviline will always make you glad you've used it, and because it will cure you, keep handy on the shelf a 50c. family size bottle; it keeps the doctor's bill small; trial size, 25c.; all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Union of the Empire

The very uncertainty of the future makes it necessary to be prepared beforehand for every possible contingency, and there are certain things which do not depend on the termination of the war, but must be taken in hand at once. First and foremost is the closer union of the Empire. If there is one result which we are all equally determined shall flow from the war, it is this. The Mother Country and the Dominions are equally resolved on it; our Allies would rejoice at it, and the enemy would be correspondingly disturbed. It will go ill with the Government if they fail to take occasion boldly by the hand and realize this aspiration.—London Times.

Vodka Ban Big Boon to Russians

Another crushing blow to drink has been delivered by Russian military doctors, who, reporting to the Paris Academy of Medicine on the condition of the Czar's legions since the abolition of the consumption of alcohol, says:

"Since he has been deprived of alcohol poison the hardy Russian peasant is able to withstand the war's worst privations and sufferings; he has been vaccinated against typhoid, Cholera and smallpox without the slightest ill effects to his health.

"The whole of the Russian army has thereby gained enormously. It would have been impossible to obtain this magnificent result, but for the stamping out of the vodka evil."

They Had

Down in Georgia a negro organization used the ceremonies of a popular white lodge, which went into court for relief. Its lawyer waxed warm in his plea.

He said: "Why, Your Honor, these negroes have got our passwords, our hailing signs, our secret work, our badges and our emblems."

Breathless, he stopped as the judge leaned forward with a smile and remarked: "It would also appear that they have got your goat."

"Wait a moment, lady, until the car stops" "Will you please not address me as lady, sir?" she said sharply. "I beg your pardon, madam," said the conductor. "The best of us are apt to make mistakes."—Buffalo Courier.

No Standard Canadian Butter

It is to be regretted that no standard grade of butter exists in Canada, similar to that which exists in New Zealand, Denmark and several other countries. Our butter in foreign markets is not known as Canadian butter but rather as Ontario butter, Quebec butter or Saskatchewan butter.

The Dominion authorities have recognized for some time that the industry is suffering because no standard exists. Steps are now being taken to bring the butter makers of the country together in district meetings and to evolve a standard grading system which will apply to Canadian Canadian butter in general.

Producers should do all possible to facilitate this work as the future success of the industry will to a great extent depend upon its success. Farm products which have been standardized will surely bring a higher price in the markets of the world than those which conform to no set standard.

A New Yorker tells of a married couple he observed at a county fair in Ohio. They found themselves in the centre of quite a crowd near one of the amusement booths and the husband addressed his wife in this wise:

"I say, dearie, I think you'd better give me the lunch basket. Don't you see, we are apt to lose each other in this crowd."—Harper's.

Deaths From Cancer

On the basis of the last statistics, there are 78,000 deaths due to cancer annually in the United States. The mortality rate has steadily increased from 63 per 100,000 population in 1900 to 78.9 in 1913.

"How do you account for the fact, as shown by actual investigation, that thirty-two out of every hundred criminals in the country are left-handed?" "That's easily accounted for! The other sixty-eight are right-handed.

Bertie—Papa, do they have doctors to treat pigs? Papa—Yes, my son; only they are not called doctors, but veterinary surgeons. Why do you ask? Bertie—I was just wondering who cured bacon.

The wounded Hero—Yes, I had so many bullet holes bored through me that the boys behind me complained of the draft!

AN OIL FOR EVERY BEARING

FOR every part of every machine there is one oil which will lubricate most efficiently and economically that particular bearing surface. Finding the right oil means saving money and lengthening the life of the machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part. Here are some of them:

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

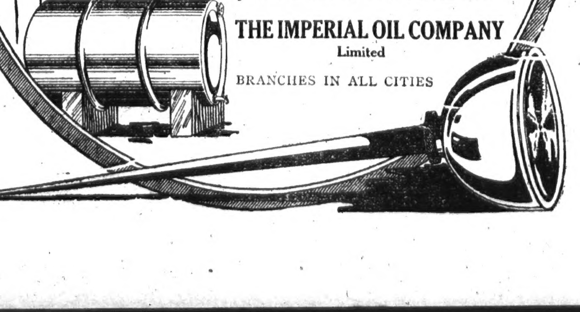
A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing *cool*. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

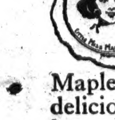
STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



Children

all love Cowan's Maple Buds because they are delicious and may be eaten in large amounts without ill effect—every Bud pure and wholesome.

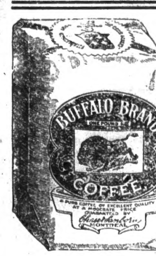
M-8

At the big corner store you will find some extra good values this week. We are offering ladies White wear at special prices.

Underskirts	**90c, 1.10, 1.35,**	**Princess Slips**	**1.25 and 2.00**
Corset covers	**25, 40, 50, 90c.**	**Blouses**	**75, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00**
Nightgowns	**90, $1, 1.25 1.50**	**Wash skirts**	**$1, 1.50 to 3.50**
Drawers	**50c, 65c, 75c.**	**Middy Waists**	**$1, 1.25, 1.50**

White Palm Beach Dress at 4.75, 5.25, 6.75

We will be pleased to have you come and see our many new lines of nice summer goods.



IN THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

We have good things to eat and drink, They are always fresh and good.

This week just to add a little flavor, we are going to sell

Worcester Sauce, Red Cross, 10c. bottle

Mapleware lunch sets for the picnic at 40c. set

Headquarters for FRESH Fruit and Vegetables

F. E. FRASER & CO.

General Merchants — The store of good values

ANOTHER NEW PERFECTION FEATURE—THE LONG BLUE DRUMS

They insure the perfect combustion, the intense heat and clean flame which have made the New Perfection preferred by over 2,000,000 housewives in America.

The New Perfection means comfortable kitchens, less hard work and better cooking. 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes at these dealers:

List of Dealers

Musson & Ross, Wainwright

W. E. Washburn, Wainwright

Royalite Coal Oil gives best results.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Constipation--

THE BANE OF OLD AGE

is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Tablets. They stir up the liver, tone the nerves and freshen the stomach and bowels just like an internal bath.

Old age should be the most pleasant time of life. You can make it so by using Chamberlain's Tablets, and ensuring regularity and good digestion.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Woman's best friend.

From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active liver and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take Chamberlain's Stomach Tablets at night and the sour stomach and fermentation, and the headache, have all gone by morning. This old, reliable remedy supplies the gentle *natural* cleanser that a woman's delicate organism needs. Not harsh, but sure—not habit-forming but Nature-building. Try Chamberlain's Tablets to-day.

All druggists 25c., or by mail from

Chamberlain Medicine Co'y, Toronto 17

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED TO TRADE—Owner will trade the Alberta Barn and livery business of Wainwright for raw or improved farm land —Offers to H. Smith t.f

STRAYED on to the premises of the undersigned, One Grade Hereford BULL age one year; no horns; no brand. Owner can obtain same by paying expenses to N. Merrick, S.W. 36-45-7W4, Wainwright P. O. 21-6p

WANTED to rent with view to purchase 160 acres or more with buildings in Battle River district with outside range suitable for Stock raising. Address C. J. McKenzie, Lousana, Alta. 12-7p

$5.00 REWARD—Will be paid for information leading to the recovery of one red steer, 2 years old. Branded F on right ribs. Strayed during the summer of 1915 Ford Bros, Heath. 28-7-p.

FOR SALE:—Registered Shorthorn Bull 3 year old. Apply P. T. Smale, N. E. 30-45 4- w-4-Heath P.O. 28-6p

FOR SALE—Fifty Bushels of Good Potatoes. Cheap — Apply Mrs McMillan, Second Ave. 28-6c

LEGAL NOTICE

To Creditors and Claimants

IN THE ESTATE OF DELPHIS LOUIS POIRIER, LATE OF RIVIERE QUI BARRE, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, DECEASED

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Delphis Louis Poirier, who died on the first day of November A. D. 1915, are required to file with John Baptist Astin, of Riviere Qui Barre, Alberta, the Executor or Louis Madore, Esq., 305 McLeod Building, Edmonton, Alberta., Solicitor for the said Executor by the 8th day of August 1916, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to his knowledge.

Dated this 9th day of June 1916.

Louis Madore
Solicitor for the Executor 21 6c

ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to call your attention to the Wainwright Sheet Metal Works now located in Dingman Bldg Main Street.

You can buy pumps, sinks eavetroughing, tanks, cisterns, sheetmetals of all kinds, furnaces, steam and hot water systems installed.

We cater to small jobs as well as large ones. Most up-to-date shop in Alberta you know it so tell your friends.

WAINWRIGHT SHEET METALWORKS
F. W. FISH, Prop.

INTERESTING ITEMS

BORN—To Mr and Mrs N. V King, on Monday, June 12th, a boy. Mother and son are doing well. Congratulations.

BORN.—To Mr and Mrs A. Stockwell, on Saturday, June 10th, a daughter (stillborn).

The Otto John's farm which will be sold on Friday June 23rd by Bud Simmerman, is certainly an ideal buy for somebody. See advt. x

W.S. Brodie has been appointed presiding examiner at Viking for the departmental exams, his place being taken here by Mr F. Scott of that place.

The L.A. of the Methodist church take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to Mr J. Kaine for his kindly gift of the use of the Annex for their recent bazaar. x

The Rev H. Assiter who was away to Banff to recuperate for broken health returned to town on Friday last, and resumed his charge at St Thomas' church on Sunday.

Otto John's is the proprietor; Bud Simmerman will be the auctioneer; and the crowd are the buyers at the big sale to be held on the former's farm on Friday, June 23rd. See advt. x

C. H. Burbeck, from the Union Bank at Cochrane, Alta, will be replacing W.F. Noble as teller at the local institution this week. Mr Noble goes to the coast as soon as relieved.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist church will meet this afternoon in the church for important business. The election of officers for the ensuing year will also be held.

The Rev R. Swenerton, has been appointed chairman of the Wainwright Methodist district for another year. The appointment was made at the conference at Lethbridge.

The L.A. of the Presbyterian church announce a Sale of Home Cooking in the Annex, Main Street on Saturday next June 17th at 3 p.m. Tea and refreshments will be served. All are invited. 14-6c

The S.E. 34-45-7w4, which is only eight miles from town will be sold at auction by Bud Simmerman on June 23rd. See adv. x

J. J. Ritchie was a tripper to Edmonton on Sunday, as also was Mr J. Kaine.

Mrs Ed Davis was a visitor to the big city on Sunday's train, accompanied by her little son. Mrs F. Small also travelled with her.

Andrew Martin arrived in town from Edmonton on Saturday, and while here will erect a big barn for his brother Johnston Martin east of town.

Posters will soon be out announcing the big Patriotic Celebration. Talk it up, and let's all help to make the day a red-letter one.

W. McKay goes to Edgerton this week where he will be engaged in erecting a number of buildings for the Imperial Lumber Co. at that point.

Alex. Nesbitt was busy on Monday afternoon putting one of the sick buffalo at the park in a better condition to "receive visitors"—stuffed and mounted.

Much good work continues to be accomplished by the local Daughters of the Empire at their knitting circles. A large number of ladies gathered on Wednesday last at the home of Mrs F. Small, and today Mrs Washburn will have an open house for the same cause.

THE ONLY WAY TO DO IT

I asked eight dollars and a half
For one fine black Polled Angus calf,
Which price was not to high;
I hoofed it west, I hoofed it East,
Endeavoring to sell the beast,
But no one wished to buy.

Day after day I toiled along, [song
And bored men with the same old
"I have a calf for sale;
I ask eight bones and fifty cents
For this unequalled critter, gents,
Who will dig up the kale"

Then said a friend, "O rest your feet,
And quit your wearing out the street
And howling by the year;
Spend fifty cents and advertise,
Your sawed-off cow, of pocket size,
And buyers will appear.

I followed up this sane advice,
And put my poor tired feet on ice;
And when the Ad. appeared;
Ten customers came to my gate, [freight
One bought the calf an paid the
The others bucked and reared.

And thus, by printing little Ads.,
The wise man gathers in the Scads,
And rests his aching corns;
A little Ad. will make more noise,
Than fifty-seven busy boys,
All tooting on their horns.

—Ex.

DONT FORGET THE WAR VETERAN WHEN YOU HAVE A JOB TO OFFER

Please notify
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE EDMONTON.
Howard Stutchbury, Secy.
OR
WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY.
Wm Alsdorf, Asst. Secy.
or Chas. Eggar

CHURCH NOTICES

The services at the Grace Methodist Church next Sunday will be conducted by the pastor who will take as his subjects "The Commonplace" and "Sure I must Fight if I would Reign." The Sunday School and Bible Class will meet at 2.30 P. M.

At the Presbyterian church, the pastor will conduct both services. Morning subject, "Our National Home Life." Evening subject, "What is Man's Greatest Possession?" Special music by the choir.

In St. Thomas' Anglican church on Sunday next there will be divine service at 7.30 p m., followed by Holy Communion. The subject of the sermon will be "The Believer's Hope of Heaven," There will be a children's service in the morning at 11 a. m. to which the parents and friends are cordially invited.

GILT EDGE U.F.A. ANNOUNCING BIG PICNIC

The Gilt Edge U.F.A. wish to announce to the public that they will hold their fourth annual picnic on Thursday June 22, 1916 at the Gilt Edge School

The picnic is to be a basket picnic, and all are asked to bring their baskets with them coffee will be furnished free of charge to all who wish it. For those who come without baskets they will be able to procure light refreshments at one of the booths for a small sum. There will also be a booth at which candy, ice cream, cigars and other treats may be had.

Horse racing for those who have animals they wish to enter in the various events.

Foot races for the young and old. Great interest is being taken in the foot race to be run by two old timers in the district.

Also a ball game between the married men and the single men is causing more or less comment due to the fact that single men are getting scarce in Gilt Edge, and if Cupid keeps on at his present rate the married men will soon have to play their own teams.

Finally to put a good finish to a good day. A dance will be held in the school house in the evening to which all are invited.

Don't forget the date June 22nd; come all and have a good time.

MONEY TO LOAN !

On Improved Farm Lands at 8 p.c.

This is the time of the year when loans are most easily placed. The loan companies have plenty of money and inspectors can see your farm. Have exclusive agency for a number of good companies, who want to place loans in the district. Have also private funds to invest at 9 and 10 p.c. Your application is solicited.

HUMPHREY P. MAY
MAIN ST., Wainwright
CHAUVIN, MONDAYS — IRMA, WEDNESDAYS — EDGERTON, THURSDAYS

THE STATION RESTAURANT
IS NOW SUPPLYING
MEALS at all hours during the day at **25c.**
GIVE US A TRIAL
CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO

SERVICE THROUGH THE WHOLE YEAR — DUNLOP TREAD — SEAL OF QUALITY — TRACTION

And a service you are proud to tell your friends about. Notice the number of Traction "spares" that are not in envelopes on the car, but out in the open wearing the "V" smile that won't come off. Pride in possession accounts for this—the desire to have the car look its best.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
Branches in leading cities S.T.10
Makers of Tires for Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Motorcycles, Bicycles and Carriages, Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Heels, Mats, Tiling, and General Rubber Specialties.

O. J. Elder, Agent - - Wainwright

You can feed the fire with utmost ease owing to the generous double feed doors—no scattering of fuel and room to insert big chunks of wood.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

If you have five or ten minutes to spare come in and I'll show you the other advantages of this splendid furnace. 808

Sold by Wainwright Sheet Metal Works

GREENSHIELD GLEANINGS

Miss Lundy of Arm Lake spent a few days with Miss G White last week.

Mr Docksteader and wife have gone north in search of a homestead.

C. Stouffer has been engaged in brush cutting on the road allowance between 12 and 7.

Will White left for Edmonton, on Wednesday where he will join the colors in the cause of Empire.

TENDERS

School Buildings

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to June 30th., for the erection of a frame School House and Outbuildings, according to Design A 1 (without eave-troughing) as approved by the Department of Education, for the House Lake S.D., five miles south-east of Greenshields, work to be completed by September 1st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Wainwright Star.

Tenderers are also requested to submit a separate tender for a stable to accommodate eight horses. Give simple sketch

All tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque for Ten per cent of the contract price.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. STICKLE,
Tofield. Official Trustee. 28-6c

ROSEDALE HALL ANNUAL PICNIC

Will be held on

Friday June 16, 1916

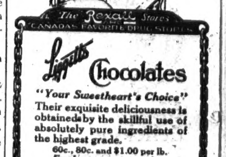
on the

S.E. 4-46-4w4

Good program of Sports

Dance in Hall in evening

Come early and enjoy the free dinner given to all in attendance at 4 o'clock



The Rexall Stores — CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

Liggett's Chocolates

"Your Sweetheart's Choice"

Their exquisite deliciousness is obtained by the skillful use of absolutely pure ingredients of the highest grade.
60c., 80c. and $1.00 per lb.
Fresh assortment today.

WAINWRIGHT PHARMACY